

1992:
THE YEAR
IN PICTURES / THE
YEAR FOR KIDS

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The Son Of God, Or
A Twice-Married Zealot
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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE DECEMBER 21, 1993 VOL. 155 NO. 51

CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

4 LETTERS

6 OPENING NOTES/PASSAGES

Ottawa spends \$653,620 to prosecute less government intervention; Don Muscenkowski adopts a give-and-take approach; Western tops are the rage in Moscow; a safety advocate gives the Terminator, and others, less than enthusiastic applause; boardrooms succumb to the cult of rap; Gemelina Chapter experiences a President moment.

9 COLUMN/FRED SKJUNG

10 CANADA

Reluctant Canadian manufacturers of generic drugs launch a legal challenge to the government's patent protection legislation.

12 WORLD

As the U.S. warlock secures Magadishu, Somalia's warlords go on the rampage in the interior; the formal separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales raises a storm over the succession; the destruction of a 16th-century mosque by Hindu fundamentalists plunges India into lethal communal violence.

16 BUSINESS

Retailers report improving sales, but the heavy days of "conscious consumption" remain a fading memory.

20 COVER

27 SPORTS

In hockey and baseball, money talks.

29 MEDIA WATCH/GEORGE BAIN

30 BOOKS

With their sumptuous photographs and illustrations, the season's gift books offer a wealth of escapist pleasure to those afflicted by winter blues. Canadian authors celebrate the centennial of the Stanley Cup.

34 IMAGES OF 1992

56 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

58 SPECIAL REPORT

64 FOTHERINGHAM



COVER

WHO WAS JESUS?

For nearly 20 centuries, Christian churches have propagated the Gospel version of a gentle white-robed son of God. But scholars and lay writers are re-examining Jesus' life in the light of recent discoveries about the biblical era, and a controversial new book that reads like a religious thriller claims that he married a bachelorette, married twice and fathered three children. — 28

IMAGES OF 1992

A YEAR OF TURMOIL

In a recession year with little to cheer in Canada outside of the arena of sport, and a plague of strife and famine abroad, Canadians may take some comfort from the prospect that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney will promote at least a long intermission in the personal debate over the Constitution. — 34



SPECIAL REPORT

THE YEAR FOR KIDS

Deaf with worries about the recession, AIDS and the environment, Canadian teenagers endured a trying, even scary year in 1992. They faced a bewildering mix of the very good and the very bad; at times, it seemed, every fresh trend, fashion or band was motivated by the emergence of some new concern. — 58



LETTERS

Pointing the finger

Your cover story ("Prime-time violence," Dec. 7) was exceptionally good, bringing a balanced explanation of TV's effect on our cultural environment. Hopefully, more people will see that the finger that points at the damage that TV causes points right back at them. Virginia Lawrence's responsible actions in her grief will bring hope to Canada's future.

Timothy Monahan/Sevier, Ont.

I was surprised that you failed to acknowledge in your cover story that you used information gleaned from me and my book *Appearance in Crime: Young Offenders, the Law and Crime in Canada*. In an interview, you asked me for examples of media violence affecting young offenders. I told you that my book included an account of the murder trial of James Barker and Steven Clark, who stood before us as an influence in the bludgeoning death of a customer at a gas bar. This information figured prominently in the article. All I ask is that you give credit where it is due.

Kenn Martin,
Hamilton



Violence TV: *believe that parents must take responsibility for children's values*

passion and public outcry, is not the answer. There is no concrete evidence that television violence has been the sole factor in atrocities committed by criminals. But if we want to live under that delusion, then how do we explain the heinous crimes committed during the two world wars and in Vietnam? And what about sadistic acts in other countries where there is no television violence present and where some of the most brutal acts are commonplace? What is the scapegoat for that? The drinking water?

J. Paul Suter,
London, Ont.

cent of all individual death claims were under \$5,000—hardly enough to pay for a funeral. Keeping the banks out of the life insurance business is costing consumers dearly. The executives in their right mind would resist the opportunity to expand their sales through a network as efficient, as widespread and as stable as Canada's chartered banks. Now, that is, except the Ludlows and Neanderthals who run Canada's life insurance business.

William E. McLeod,
Sudbury, Ont.

No Nazis'

The two youths in the photo in your story "Panic in Calcutta" (Cover, Nov. 23) are neither "Nazis" nor proponents of the "expulsion of four-million foreign residents." In fact, it is obvious from their flag, buttons, dress and hairstyles that they belong to a Marxist-inspired active anarchist group among French youth. The young man on the right is even wearing a "Swastika" shoulder patch. In future, I hope you will be more careful when dealing with such matters as this.

Angela Kristiansen,
Montreal, France

Insurance claims

You have missed most of the central issues and problems facing the Canadian life insurance business ("A murky business," Business, Dec. 7). The industry is the author of almost all of its own problems. Other than stupid investments in real estate, the industry's worst failure is its unwillingness to adequately protect Canadians. In 1990, the last year for which figures are available, 65.5 per

Grey Toronto

Toronto's laazy support of the 80th Grey Cup is deplorable ("Toronto the terrible," Opening Notes, Dec. 14). The Grey Cup is much older than the Super Bowl. It is the grandest day of football games in North America. Toronto has lost its Canadian identity. A city without a soul.

John Semanski,
Saskatoon

'Little mind?'

Little man, little Fotheringtons, dare I say little mind? I want to live in a country that has the ability and confidence to take on the world. Canada is that country. Some people, afraid of their own shadow, may disagree with me, but say they never gain influence or power to steer our country wrong ("Little Fishes, little Canada," Column, Dec. 7).

Joan-Pierre Lajoie,
Calgary

Letters may be condensed. Please include names, addresses and daytime/evening phone numbers. Letters to the Editors: 440 King St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A7. Fax: (416) 593-7000.

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DIRECTED BY: JEFFREY JARVIS

DECEMBER 18

A FILM BY JEFFREY JARVIS

While no one can question Virginia Lawrence's anger at losing her son because of a madman's act ("A child's crusade," Cover, Dec. 7), to accuse television violence of being an accomplice, and mounting a campaign that appeals to

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OPENING NOTES

Magical numbers, a Freudian outtake and a funky consultant

Winning big

From Nov. 22 to 24, 650 representatives of Canada's food and agribusiness industries gathered in Saskatoon's Centennial Auditorium for a conference called "Winning in a Global Market." Guest speakers included federal Agriculture Minister William McKnight and American agribusiness giant Frito-Lay. The conference's major theme was the need for less government intervention in agribusiness. Its sponsor, the federal ministry of agriculture, To reinforce the message, Ottawa awarded a \$52,500 contract to Regina-based Gidd Communications Canada to develop the conference coverage, followed by another contract to the same company to "saloon" that concept for \$43,320. Then, Drex, who, through tender, a \$865,000 contract for managing the event, which



Peppercorn institutional

included logistics, advertising, printing and other expenses. The total price tag to the federal government: \$463,820. DGM president and co-founder Donald Pridmore, who was principal secretary to former Saskatchewan Premier Grant Devine and Devine's campaign manager in his losing October, 1980, provincial election bid, told Maclean's: "We submitted a competitive bid, which they chose. I think we have some very good people and some very good capabilities." Thomas Red of Toronto-based Red Management Group, a 25-year veteran of the communications business, said that by industry standards the money spent on the conference was "excessive." Alfred Ford, whose firm did not bid for the conference contract, "But it's more indicative of excellent salesmanship as a part of what and maybe on the part of Agriculture Canada."

Merry Christmas, tovarich

In Moscow, free-market reforms are changing the complexion of holiday gift-giving. Russian children, who traditionally receive presents from Ded Moroz (Grandfather Frost) on New Year's Day, are clamoring for Western toys. The most sought-after gift for girls are Barbie dolls, or Barbie look-



alikes, which cost up to 10,000 rubles (about \$34 each). For boys, any Western toy will suffice—at least pump-action water pistols, which cost one dissipated parents up to 6,000 rubles, are in particular demand. Russians usually wait until Dec. 29 before buying a gift. In fact, another traditional part of the new year's celebration. But unlike the boy trade, the toy industry remains a firm holdout against free-market reforms. At the Solovchuk-parkade toy firm near Moscow, employees say that it takes at least 10 points to give a three-tooled-high pistol, at a cost of about 3,000 rubles. In a curious illustration of enduring Communist economics, the toys are sold for just 350 rubles

TROLLS, HOOKS AND PUFFALUMPS

Every December for the past 31 years, Boston products liability lawyer Edward Swartz has published his so-called 100-worst-toys list, a compilation of Christmas gifts that, he charges, pose a potential safety hazard to children. This year's list includes at least five toys that are available in Canada. According to Mary Hill, product safety officer with the product safety branch of the federal ministry of consumer and corporate affairs, each of the five has been tested by government inspectors—and, none of them contravened Canadian safety regulations. Says of Swartz's list that are so safe in Canada, and their alleged hazards:



Tomahawk 2 Power Arm \$5.00 (Kerner Products)
Alleged hazard: choking; projectile injuries caused by metal pointed parts.

Puffalump Squeeze Light \$20.00 (Fisher-Price)
Alleged hazard: potential for choking and burns, caused by possibly leaking battery.

Troll (Starburst) \$9 (Shaw Berne and Co. Inc.)

Alleged hazard: puncture wounds and eye injuries caused by the sharply pointed, hard plastic mouthpiece.

Captain Hook Tin-Block \$10.00 (Mattel Inc.)

Alleged hazard: bodily impact injuries caused by a knifelike hook design and use.

Snapper Sucker 100 \$20.00 (Lassman Corp.)

Alleged hazard: eye and facial injury caused by snapping alleged depends over children's up to 50 feet.



Back to the future

Christine Chaplin made her screen debut at the age of 8 in *Smile* (1925), the first movie made by her father, Charlie

Chaplin. Now, she is once again sharing the screen with him, at least in his character. In *Sir Richard Green*, which opens on Jan. 12 in Canadian theatres, Christine portrays Richard Green, Charlie's mother. On the first day of filming, she told Maclean's, she had to repress a playful reaction between the mortally ill Richard and the wildly famous Charlie in his Hollywood studio. The studio was



Chaplin returns

rebuild post as she remembered it, she added, and Robert Downey Jr., who often as her father, here as an on-screen resemblance to him "It was an extraordinary moment," Chaplin recalled. "I walked up to him and he looked exactly like my father. He gave me such a big hug. He was hugging me and saying, 'It's my daughter—no, it's my mother.' And I was laughing him and saying, 'This is my father—on a very painful

Added Chaplin: "Wouldn't any woman like to have her father as a young man, in love?" It was very Freudian."

PASSAGES

DEED: Former New Yorker editor William Shawna, 65, of a heart attack, in his New York City apartment. Shawna took over the magazine in 1953 and was forced into retirement in 1967. He turned founding editor Harold Ross's former magazine into a general-interest broadsheet, with reports on politics and the environment, as well as traditional fiction, poetry and cartoons. Most of Ross's New Yorker book *West Spring* (1982), which warned of the dangers of OTC, first appeared in *The New Yorker* and was widely credited with creating the whole field of environmental journalism.



DEED: Italian-born character actor Vincent Gardenia, 70, of a heart attack, in his Philadelphia hotel room. He recently announced that he had played about 500 roles on stage, in movies and on television during his career, including one as Archie Bunker's neighbor in 30 episodes of *All in the Family*.

DEED: Intellectual artist, teacher and art dealer Jack Pollock, 62, of an AIDS-related illness, in a Toronto hospital. Among the many Canadian artists he discovered in 1943 and provided was Norval Morrisseau, a Northern Ontario Indian whose exotic paintings based on native folklore have achieved worldwide fame.

APPOINTED: An executive director of the high-profile United Na-

tions Environmental Program, Elizabeth Dowdeswell, 65, assumed deputy minister of Environment Canada by the General Assembly, in a unanimous vote. Part of Dowdeswell's new job will be to implement the agreements on climate and biodiversity signed at the Earth Summit, headed by another Canadian, Maurice Strong, in Brazil in June.

FRIDAY: From a Wisconsin prison, Lawrence (Banks) Remick, 54, after serving 25 years of a life sentence for killing her husband's former wife. The former policeman and Playboy Club waitress claimed that other officers had framed her. She was false-birth status with a 1990 prison escape that ended with her arrest in Thunder Bay, Ont.

Give and take

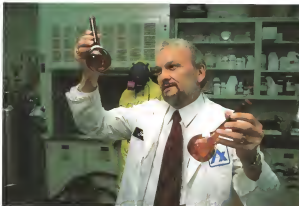
In his Dec. 2 fiscal statement, Don Marshall offered a ray of hope in an otherwise sunny manifesto. "The way we can lose in people's pockets," the finance minister said, "the better it will be for our economy." With that, he announced that there would be an increase in unemployment insurance premium rates in 1993. But while the rates will increase at three per cent of insurable earnings for employees (the 4.2 per cent employer contribution rate will also remain the same), non-union Canadian workers will still pay more in 1993 than in 1992. For 1993, the government is increasing non-union (13-month) earnings to \$145 from \$116 a week. As a result, non-union workers earning more than \$48,380 last year will pay a total of \$1,149.25 towards unemployment insurance in 1993—up from \$1,007.50 this year and an even 10 per cent increase in the minimum 14 contribution years in 1989. And if that same employee loses his job, he will suffer the effects of one of Marshall's cost-cutting measures: the reduction in 14 benefits to 58 from 60 per cent of insurable earnings. People earning the 1993 maximum or over, if they

Maximum employee UI contributions per year, 1989-1993	
1993	\$1,162.20
1992	\$1,107.60
1991	\$892.84
1990	\$748.80
1989	\$613.60

subsequently claim unemployment insurance, will receive 51.35 less in weekly benefits than they did last year—despite having paid \$1.05 a week more in premiums while they were employed. The finance minister grows, and he takes away.

Rap in the boardroom

When behavioral scientist and corporate consultant William Wainwright walked into a seminar on rap music in Austin, Tex., in March, he was not just the only white person in the room—he was the only one wearing a polyester suit. Nine months later, Wainwright may be the star graduate of the class. The Corporate Rap, an album of 10 rap songs that he released in September, is quickly becoming a sensation. But it is something that suits him as a boardroom consultant. Featuring titles like *Rock It* and *Money*, Wainwright's funky tunes stress good corporate and political ethics. Still, the 35-year-old, middle-aged artist acknowledges that he may not change corporate culture overnight. "A lot of the guys aren't getting the word," he told Maclean's. "They love being the big boss of a stock." But he does recognize success when he sees it. Backed by a 13-member black rap group (the Civils), Wainwright was crowned as the "MC107" in a rap wedding on a video for release in January. Meanwhile, his album is selling briskly in the Christmas season. Said Wainwright: "Five different CBS all-star multiple copies for their set."



Key critics contend that C-91 will sound the death knell for Canada's domestic \$400-million-a-year generic drug industry

CANADA

STRONG MEDICINE

Nearly two years ago, Delmar Chemicals Inc., a chemical manufacturer in suburban Montreal that employs 90 people, embarked on a bold initiative. In January 1990, Delmar applied to the federal government for permission to produce cheaper generic versions of Vioxx and Pravastatin, two brand-name, anti-hypertensive drugs developed and marketed by pharmaceutical giant Merck Frost, Canada Inc. Last spring, Ottawa gave Delmar the green light—and the 51-year-old company proceeded to spend \$2 million retooling itself for production. Company officials said that the cost would be more than offset by a potential doubling of the firm's total annual sales to \$20 million. They deployed it to use some of those profits to begin their own research and development of new pharmaceuticals. But then C-91, Ottawa's new drug patent protection legislation passed by the House of

THE TORIES PASS A CONTROVERSIAL BILL THAT CRITICS CLAIM WILL INCREASE THE PRICE OF DRUGS

Commons last week, has thrown Delmar's plans into jeopardy. Said company president Jean-Guy Laporte: "It was our primary source of income for the future—like life for me."

Other generic drug manufacturers also say

that C-91, which is expected to receive Senate approval and royal assent before the end of the month, will drastically affect their future. Canada's previous drug patent legislation ensured drug companies 20-year patents on their products. But under a system known as compulsory licensing, other manufacturers could buy the right to produce generic versions of brand-name drugs within seven to 15 years of a drug being introduced. But C-91 will eliminate that system—effectively extending the monopoly that a major manufacturer enjoys in marketing its product. In the case of Delmar, C-91 will take away its right to market generic versions of Vioxx and Pravastatin. The bill is retroactive to Dec. 31, 1991, four months before the company received its licence from Ottawa. That will give Merck Frost a monopoly on the production of Vioxx and Pravastatin until its patent expires in the year 2010.

Indeed, Delmar is one of a group of five companies who last week launched a Federal Court challenge to C-91. For its part, Minister Mike Manion said that C-91 will foster the growth of Canada's pharmaceutical industry by assisting the industry's profitability—which would lead to future research and development. In fact, multinational pharmaceutical companies have promised to invest \$600 million in Canada if the bill passes by 1993. But critics contend that the environment will force companies to pay for higher-cost, brand-name drugs. And they add that C-91 will sound the death knell for Canada's \$400-million-a-year generic drug industry. Says Jack Kay, executive vice-president of generic drug manufacturer Apotex Inc., a Toronto-based company with 3,000 employees: "Companies like ours will shrink."

The bill represents a dramatic reversal of efforts by earlier governments to foster the growth of a domestic pharmaceutical industry. In 1980, the Liberal government of Pierre Trudeau gave generic manufacturers the right to produce cheaper versions of drugs as soon as they were introduced. But in 1987, after spurring lobbying efforts by the multinationals, the Mulroney government introduced the seven-to-10-year restriction on compulsory licensing. Since then, the major drug companies have pressed their case harder, arguing that it was because of their massive investment in research and development, they should receive an even longer period of exclusive sales before other manufacturers could market generic versions of their drugs.

The result of the drug company campaign, spearheaded by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada, is S.C. C-91. Ottawa advocates argue that the bill will lead to higher drug costs for Canadian consumers, who currently spend \$4 billion a year on prescription drugs. But federal officials claim that by the end of the century the overall increase will be no more than \$100 million. Critics hotly contest that claim. They point to a current example, such as the tranquilizer Valium, which costs \$9 for 100 five-milligram tablets. The same amount of Diazepam, a generic version, costs 68 cents.

In fact, Stephen S. Brundage, a pharmaceutical economist at the University of Minnesota, told a Commons committee that the extra costs to Canadian consumers could be as high as \$7 billion over 20 years. And U.S. consumer advocate Ralph Nader also appeared before the committee to state that C-91 would signal the end for Canada's consumer system. The

U.S. health-care system, declared Nader, "cannot bear the presence of an alternative model north of the border that people in the United States can look to." And, he added, "The destruction of compulsory drug licensing in Canada is the first wedge to undermine and bring down the universal health-care system as you know it."

With the exception of Quebec, the provinces, which are responsible for providing health care, have campaigned against C-91, arguing that it will further strain their already beleaguered budgets. For one thing, most provincial health-care systems include drug plans for welfare recipients and senior citizens. Officials in New Brunswick, for instance, claim that C-91 will result in an extra health-care cost of up to two per cent, or well over \$15 million a year for that province's health-care system alone. Sent one senior provincial health official: "This has the effect of negating all the other cost-containment measures, like hospital bed closures, that we've put in so far. It is very significant."

Clearly, Ottawa faces a challenge in keeping health-care costs down while fostering pharmaceutical research and development. "It's a very difficult issue," says Ruth Collins-Nolan, a professor of politics at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and a member of that province's Council on Science and Technology. "Canada is behind in terms of research money, especially in pharmaceuticals." Collins-Nolan adds that the extra investment promised by the major drug manufacturers is needed. "But on the other hand," she says, "if you look at health-care costs over the past few years, the sector that is increasing the fastest is drug costs. If there are no curbs on it, I am concerned those costs will continue to rise and the poor will not only be able to afford these medications."

While the Senate once sent the 1987 drug bill back to the House for amendment, a report published this year in volume 588, the Tories now hold only 49 of the seats in the upper chamber, with 41 Liberals and 5 Independent Senators. Several Conservative senators have said that they intend to be more active and independent in their review of legislation following the defeat of the Charbonneau constitutional accord. Should they find their muscles on the drug issue, the Prime Minister will likely respond by filing the 14 Senate vacancies with appointees who are likely to support the bill. In other event, Canadians will learn soon how serious the side effects of the law—and clearly costly—drug patent legislation will really be.

GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa

National Notes

NEW HUMAN RIGHTS

Justice Minister Kim Campbell proposed changes to the federal Human Rights Act that would give homosexuals increased protection from discrimination but deny them marital status. As a result, gay and lesbian couples may be unable to share in pensions, health plans and other benefits enjoyed by heterosexual couples. Among other proposed changes, involuntary retirement at age 60 would apply only when an employer could prove that it was justified as an occupational requirement.

CLEARING HIS NAME

Ontario Provincial Police have cleared Ontario Ontario minister, Premier Bob Rae, of any criminal wrongdoing. Rae, 32, resigned from cabinet in November after a 28-year-old woman alleged that he offered her a \$45,000-a-year government job while having an unaccompanied affair with her.

WAR CRIMES IN COURT

After a three-year investigation, police have charged 51-year-old Rodolphe P. Gauthier of Windsor, Ont., with committing war crimes during the Second World War. Gauthier allegedly worked in a police unit with the Nazi-occupied forces in Yugoslavia, rounding up Communists and Communist sympathizers who were later executed. Three other Canadians charged under Canada's war crimes law were not considered.

A BIRTHDAY BOOM

Quebec's birthrate has risen by 21 per cent since the provincial government began giving grants for births in 1988. The program pays parents \$100 for their first child, \$1,000 for the second and \$5,000 for each additional child. Statistics Canada says that Quebec's fertility rate has since risen from 1.4 to 1.7 children per woman—below the national average of 2.2.

LEAVING TOWN

Federal NDP chief strategist Les Campbell has resigned. Campbell, who worked for party leader Andrew McLaughlin during his 1988 leadership run, had been the target of political spying from NDP backbenchers.

GUEST OF PRIDE

An Ontario Court justice found Conservative MP Maurice Tremblay guilty of three charges relating to the use of \$5,000 in Quebec City to swell three members of his Quebec City riding association—and their wives—on a trip to Acapulco in 1988. He faces a maximum of up to 10 years in prison.

has divided the capital, and stop-circulating hostile propaganda.

Whether the two generals could guarantee peace, however, aroused suspicion. Loyalties to the various factions are often this, and looting has become a way of life. Said Abdelrahman Hoss, a former student in a country where there are now no schools: "The gardens are like cemeteries. Nobody knows who they are or why they carry weapons." And UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali made it clear that he was not prepared to leave the peace process in the hands of the combatants. A UN spokesman at New York City said that the warlords had been told that the UN would not be involved in Somalia, except to help them. Boutros-Ghali wanted them to attend a national reconciliation conference at the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa on Jan. 4. The leaders of other Somali political groups were to be invited as well.

Meanwhile, U.S. air forces engineers and a marine detachment prepared an abandoned Soviet-built airstrip at Baledogle, about 100 km northwest of Mogadishu, for the first Canadian troops, whose own departure from their base at Petoway, Ont., was delayed by a snowstorm that blanketed the province. The crumbling airfield, which has a three-kilometer runway, rusted hangars and crumbled remains of planes, is about halfway between Mogadishu and Baidoa, which Somalia had begun calling the City of Death, because of widespread starvation, looting and violence. Late last week, U.S. jetfighters and attack helicopters patrolled the skies over Baledogle and aircraft kept watch from the windowless control tower while engineers bulldozed encroaching vegetation and cleared the airstrip. It is a scrubby village, Somalia called it excitedly—and renamed it their weapons.

But while the gun fell largely silent in Mogadishu, violence continued in other, more remote parts of Somalia. Baidoa, where hundreds of people were dying every day, has come to equidistant the supposed suffering of Somalia's six million people, and various relief agencies appealed for a swift military push on the city. Aid workers harried themselves in their compounds in the days after the UN arrival, fearing that gunmen would go on a last-gasp spree before the international force arrived. They said up to 40 people were killed in the town centre last week during fighting between followers of Ali Mahdi and Aidid. At the same time, the Belgian-based medical charity Doctors Without Borders said in Nairobi that at least 60 people had been killed and 40 wounded in four days of fighting in the southern

part of Somalia. Several aid workers criticized the slow deployment of the UN force. But Ken Machod, spokesman for the rebel operation, said that Gen. Robert Johnson, the U.S. commander, had promised to speed up its activities. Said Machod: "Johnson is a really serious of the desperate need to get into the interior as soon as he has enough support on the ground."

As the United Nations and its allies muddled for what may be history's most massive relief effort, there was growing support for the proposed military intervention to stop the war in the former Yugoslavia, as well. In Paris, a group of French doctors who belong to Doctors of the World, a group active in disaster areas around the world, advocated that solution. Said Dr. Patrick Aelterburg: "It is a true armed intervention will be more difficult in Bosnia than it

be declared. "We must bolster the capacity of the United Nations to respond to humanitarian and political emergencies." Mahoney specifically called for international intervention in Bosnia and Haiti. Citing the successful repulsion of Iraqi troops from Kuwait in the 1991 Gulf War, Mahoney proposed that "the United Nations take these actions, because it's the only thing that works."

But he also made it clear that any Canadian commitment to secure peace in troubled areas would no longer be open-ended. An endorsement of this decision, he pointed to the involvement in Ottawa that Canada would begin getting its 570 soldiers out of Cyprus in June, ending Canada's peacekeeping presence on the Mediterranean island entirely by September. Canadian soldiers have been patrolling a 180-km



The marines hit the beach a live prime-time TV spectacular produced by George Bush

border since that separates the Turkish north from the Greek south since 1964.

Ottawa has already said that Canadian troops will aim to restore peace in Somalia and return home within a year. But the contrast, legislators and Canadian parliamentarians may be the viewpoint of a new police force able to restore order, verify around the globe. Yet the problems of Somalia go far beyond simple security. For hungry Somalis, struggling into the capital last week in search of food but finding little to eat, the challenge was survival. As U.S. troops rolled through the capital in armored vehicles, thousands of starving men, women and children perished patiently on sidewalks and behind airport gates, waiting for deliverance.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney proposed moving the UN's role. In a speech at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government

buffer zone that separates the Turkish north from the Greek south since 1964.

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EAR CORRELLI with MICHAEL GEORGI in Mogadishu

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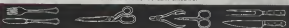


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Diana and Charles: no privacy and precious little understanding from the press or politicians

CENT BRITAIN

Why Di chucked Charles

Will a separation bring down the monarchy?

When officials at Buckingham Palace solemnly announced the formal separation of the Prince and Princess of Wales last week, they pleaded for "a degree of privacy and understanding" for the mismatched couple. But there was no privacy nor precious little understanding from the press, politicians or the general public. Instead of lowering the disturbing volume of speculation surrounding their marriage, the announcement had exactly the opposite effect. And within days, rumormongers about the future of the Royal Family, it raised new issues. One predicted scandalous wedding-guests at the prospect of Prince Charles and Diana joining once at each other in separate palaces and rival courts. "Constitutionally, this is going to be a nightmare," said Conservative MP Jeremy Baines in a remark that reflected the widespread fears. "We do not want a monarchy with two warring houses."

Two issues led to a list of concerns raised by the separation: Can Prince Charles ever win as head of the Church of England and when he becomes king? And could Diana ever be crowned queen? Officially, Buckingham Palace, the British government and top church leaders maintained that the separation does not change Charles's position as heir to the throne, or that Diana's position as his future queen. But other

politicians, royal watchers and even many churchmen maintained that the marital split, in fact, changes everything. The separation, they predicted, is only the first step towards a divorce, which some royal watchers say could be announced as soon as next year. They would make it almost impossible for Charles to serve as Supreme Governor of the Church of England, one of the monarch's many roles, because the church bows no divorce and will not renounce divorcee progeny.

More trouble was to be the Royal Family in the future of Diana, by far their most glamorous figure. She will continue to live at Kensington Palace in west London, while Charles will reside in his new residence, Windsor Castle, his estate in Gloucestershire, and an apartment in Chelsea. There, the Queen Mother's residence located a few hundred meters from Buckingham Palace. The couple will maintain separate staffs and make only rare joint appearances. But even if they do not divorce, the prospect of Diana leaving palace while living separately from her king is unthinkable for Britons accustomed to a family which, in Elizabeth's reign, has projected itself as a model of domestic life—however uncomfortable. The tabloid *The Sun* declared, "It would be a living hell, an insulting shame and a pretence that would fail on one." Most Britons seemed to agree. A poll

for the *Daily Mail* found that 82 per cent believe that Diana can never be queen.

The poll had another remarkable finding. More than half of those questioned—54 per cent—predicted that Charles himself will never succeed his mother on the throne. Should he and Diana divorce, the prince's public standing could be so fatally damaged that he might consider he might be right to the throne and let it pass directly to his eldest son, 16-year-old Prince William. Such a scenario, seemingly unthinkable just a few weeks ago, was suddenly on the lips of even traditionalists. Yet this, who would publicly admit "stealing a generation" and letting Charles's son eventually follow his grandfather, who is now 86, onto the throne as King William V.

But events may avert a crisis that possibly for the first time in living memory, might negotiate some finding an alternative new audience for their views among those Britons exasperated by the Royal Family's string of scandals. As a result of "the pushing of the self-destruct button by the monarchy," Labour MP Dennis Skinner told the House of Commons, "the reigning Queens could be the last."

In the short run, though, last week's announcement looked like a personal victory for Diana. After enduring 14 years of marriage, she ended up with an arrangement that preserves her position. "The Princess of Wales has everything she could possibly want while staying near the Royal Family," said author Sadie Mortimer, whose assessment by the *princess*, *Diary: Her Story*, blew the lid off the Waleses' marriage last summer. "She still has custody of her children, she still has her royal position, she still has her royal title. And now she's managed to retain all the man in her life, Prince Charles, who over the years has given her so much pain." As well, reports suggested that Diana will receive a substantial share of Charles's income as soon as £2 million.

The separation overshadowed an event that the Royal Family had been celebrating a more positive and to what the Queen described last month as its "terrible year" in a Church of Scotland ceremony in the tiny Scottish village of Cullinstown. Princess Anne and Royal Navy Capt. Timothy Laurence. It was her second marriage, followed last April's divorce from Capt. Mark Phillips. The ceremony marked the end of the decade whether those would attend the family service. In the end she did not, further underlining the deep divisions that have shattered Britain's Royal Family.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

INDIA

Flames of intolerance

Religious violence ravages a nation

Hindu nationalists had declared the exact date and time that the work should begin. On Dec. 6, at precisely 12:30 p.m., they claimed, Hindu mobs could start construction on a temple to their warrior god, Lord Ravana, in the Indian city of Ayodhya, 500 km southeast of New Delhi. But the signs did not predict what was to follow. At 200,000 Hindu fundamentalists assembled in the holy city at the appointed hour around the Babri Masjid, a 164-year-old Muslim mosque they believe is built atop the ruins of a temple marking the birthplace of them, soldiers had already ordered the structure. Using batons, pickaxes and their bare hands, they reduced the mosque to rubble within five hours. And in word of the revolution spread throughout India, the flames of religious hatred swept through the world's largest democracy, reducing it to civil anarchy.

Hindus and Muslims, armed with crude weapons from iron rods to acid-filled light bulbs, attacked each other in a wave of religious violence rarely seen outside the partition of the subcontinent by the British who led to the creation of Pakistan and independence in India in 1947. By week's end, the death toll exceeded 1,000, with thousands injured. The Ayodhya mosque has been at the centre of religious battles before: more than 2,000 people had already been killed in violence unrelated to that dispute in the last three years, and two governments collapsed as a consequence. Last week's timing of the violence, long advocated by extremist Hindu, plunged India into one of the worst crises in its 45-year history. As violence spread to almost all of the country's 25 states, shops and houses burned to the ground and church and mosque bombings killed up to 100. The government deployed tens of thousands of security forces with thousands of soldiers, but they were unable to stop the nationwide violence. Meanwhile, the secularism, traditionally a national leaders worldwide, applied across India's borders as neighboring Pakistan and Bangladesh not even after the

made aggressive electoral gains in recent years, had undermined the country's stability. The surgery clearly left Indian Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao, whose Congress party commands only a slim working majority in the Lok Sabha, or lower house of parliament, fighting for his political survival. In an address to the nation after the mosque's demolition, Rao spoke of "the grave threat" that the violence posed to India's constitution, which



Hindu militants raising Ayodhya mosque: a threat to secularism

guarantees a separation of religion and state. But in recent years, fundamentalist Hindu nationalists have challenged that secularism and advocated the creation of a Hindu state called *Hind Rashtra*, or the Empire of Race. Members of one political organization in particular, the Bharatiya Janata, or Indian People's Party, led by Lal Krishna Advani, argue that Hindu has become second-class citizens even though they make up 82 per cent of the nation's 880 million people. Claiming that successive Congress party governments have paid tribute to the country's 100 million Muslims, Advani's party called Hindu support and increased its members

from two to 119 in the 545-seat parliament in the last eight years, becoming the official opposition.

Advani had accused the government that his followers would shed in as India Supreme Court agitation that barred militants from burning the mosque. But in the burning lay in ruin last week, there were witnesses that Hindu politicians had actually encouraged the mobster. The *Independent* newspaper of Bombay quoted an *Independent* source of the fundamentalist Hindu Shree Shree's Army as saying 500 militants had trained for the attack for two weeks at a secret camp in the Chaudhary, a rugged region in central India. And photojournalist P. V. Rao said that the day before the destruction of the mosque he saw a group of Hindu militants rehearsing for the operation. While critics for failing to suppress the violence, Rao accused the Hindu opposition, led by Advani, of "extreme perfidy" in encouraging the attack on the mosque.

And he ordered the arrest of six Hindu fundamentalist leaders, including Advani, on charges that they had incited the violence. Rao also pledged to ensure that the Ayodhya mosque is rebuilt, but Hindu leaders remained defiant. "This is a move to silence the voice of dissent," Advani said of his arrest. "It will be suicidal for India."

When parliament met to deal with the crisis, opposition was shouted down government members. The government chamber is only adjourned, allowing time to travel to their home constituencies in try to stop the fighting. But the dramatic events at Ayodhya and its aftermath also raised uncertainty about India's ability to carry out an ambitious economic liberalization program launched after he came to power last year. Some analysts predict that the instability is likely to derail attempts to restructure the economy, including measures to reform the financial system, deregulate industry and attract foreign investment.

The violence demonstrated the fragility of relations between India's religious communities. And it was a timely reminder of the words of Mahatma Gandhi, the spiritual leader of modern India and a strong proponent of peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Hindus. "Nonviolence is not a garment to be put on and off at will," Gandhi said in a 1926 speech by a Hindu temple in 1946. "It is in the heart, and it must be as inseparable part of our very being." That lesson was lost last week as the flames of intolerance engulfed the subcontinent.

SCOTT STEELE with AP/WIDE WORLD in New Delhi

BETTER TIDINGS

**RETAILERS ARE
PREDICTING THAT
THIS HOLIDAY
SEASON WILL BE
MORE REWARDING
THAN LAST YEAR'S**

Santa Claus will be stopping at the MacQuarrie household in Bedford, N.S., this Christmas—but his sleigh will not be piled as high as it was in previous years. Sherri MacQuarrie, 33, a stay-at-home mother of four children aged 1 to 7, said that she and her husband, Ronald, 35, a trust officer with a bank in nearby Halifax, will not exchange Christmas gifts this year for the first time in their eight-year marriage. And, she said, they also plan to cut their spending for their daughter and three sons in half compared with what they spent in 1990. The reason, according to Sherri MacQuarrie, "We just don't have the money." But she added that their frugality has other benefits besides saving expense. Said MacQuarrie: "We also find that the kids are getting too selfish and are starting to forget that Christmas means more than just receiving." But despite the fact that the MacQuarries and many consumers like them are curbing their Christmas spending, many Canadian retailers say that sales have improved in December—said that this holiday season will be more rewarding than last year's.

Retail analysts acknowledge that last year was one of the worst in decades for Canadian shoppers. In December, 1991, there were clothing chains, representing more than 300 stores across Canada, were forced into bankruptcy or announced plans to voluntarily close their doors. Their going-out-of-business sales hurt other, healthier retailers who were forced to slash prices, reduce bottom-line profits in attract shoppers. Last week, Vancouver-based Woodward's Ltd. announced that it had filed for court protection from its creditors. The retailer told us that it will continue to operate its 58 stores in Alberta and British Columbia. And the Canadian retail industry has so far escaped the damaging effects of a major nationwide bank-



ruptcy during the most important shopping season of the year. Still, even with improved sales, analysts say that the busy days of the mid-1980s may never return. "We noticed a change even before the recession hit," said Elizabeth Joy, vice-president of The Canadian Business Group Ltd., a Toronto polling firm that tracks consumer attitudes. "People are turning away from conspicuous consumption."

Some retailers in Canada now have to re-finance debt in the Canadian dollar. A year ago, it was worth 83 cents (U.S.), but it has fallen significantly since then, to close last week at 76 cents. As a result, the flood of Canadian cross-border shoppers has slowed. "In retail, perception is stronger than reality," said Ian Thomson, a Vancouver-based retail analyst and president of Thomson Canada Ltd. "Prices in the United States are not always a bargain, but now, with the drop in the dollar, Canadian consumers are finally seeing that."

Indeed, according to Statistics Canada, seven-day automobile trips to the United States, a prime indicator of the number of cross-border shopping trips, have slowly but steadily declined throughout most of 1992, and some border-crossing locations have experienced dramatic declines. Canada Customs and that traffic at the Boundary Bay crossing between British Columbia and Washington state was down by 20 per cent in October last 10 per cent in November, compared with the same months last year. Alvin Wolf, chief of retail operations at the crossing, added that the value of goods declared is also down because people are buying fewer big-ticket items, excluding televisions and refrigerators.

Instead, Canadians now appear to be spending their money at home. Donald Beaumont, president and chief executive officer of Brimington, Ontario-based Kmart Canada Ltd., said that others forecast 1992, business is up at Kmart's 127 stores across Canada. "Our border-town stores are coming back most strongly," Beaumont added. Department stores in general are experiencing a bonanza pickup. According to Statistics Canada last week, department-store sales went up by 4.3 per cent to \$11.5 billion in October over the same month last year.

There is at least one notable exception to the trend toward improved performance. Woodward's Ltd. Last week, the 109-year-old Vancouver retailer employs 33,000 workers at 26 full-line and 33 discount department stores in Western Canada, filed for court protection under the federal Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act. Woodward's president, Mike Chouinard told a news conference that the company needed time "to draw up a reorganization plan." Without this

court protection, the company will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due," said Chouinard, who took over as president last week. He replaced Allan Frost, who resigned as president after just one month as the job. Chouinard said his task was to cut how many jobs would be lost. The announcement followed two years of mounting losses. In October, Woodward's announced a \$29.9-million loss on sales of \$451.1 million for the first nine months of 1992. It lost \$19 million on sales of \$469 million a year earlier.

According to some industry analysts, the jewelry sector was also hit particularly hard during the recession. "If there is anything you can do without, it is another bauble," said John Williams, a Toronto retail consultant. As a result, there has been widespread speculation that two of Canada's major jewelry retailers, Henry Hicks & Sons Ltd. and Toronto-based Peoples Jewellers Ltd., are on the brink of bankruptcy. For his part, William Mosler, executive vice-president and chief operating officer of Hicks, denied that the jewelry firm is going bankrupt. He said that since he took over since I started here three years ago and we're still here," he told Mosler. "In fact, on Dec. 3, business started to go ga-ga again. We're all smiles here."

At Peoples head office, however, the smiles are strained. In November, the company, which operates 276 stores under the Peoples, Mackenzie's and Maples banners, announced that for the first six months of 1992, it had lost \$15.3 million on sales of \$75.7 million. That compares with a loss of \$44.1 million on sales of \$60 million for the same period last year, but the 1991 figure also include a \$41.3-million loss from Jewellers Holdings, the company that Peoples used to hold a 47-per-cent stake in. Peoples has written off its entire investment in the U.S. jewelry chain, which operated under the name of Peoples Jewellers Inc. Peoples chairman Irving Gorenson was not available for comment, but he told the company's annual meeting in September that "we know we have problems, and we know that they must be resolved." However, he added that he expected another slow Christmas.

Other specialty stores are finding it profitable to concentrate on a particular niche. John St. Onge, general manager of the Starway Centre in the west. Toronto's centre of fitness, and that store of the 340 stores in the mall had sales increases of 10 per cent in the first week of December compared with the same period a year ago. Among the busiest, he added, is a newcomer: The Nature Company, which sells outdoor and nature-related gifts. Said Thomas Williams, Williams' It's very Darwinian. Old stores did and are once again slow to replace them "Canadian retailers will clearly have to continue to work hard to entice cautious shoppers to spend their money during the holiday season—or any time of the year."

**BARBARA WICKENS AND JOAN DWYER
in October**

Business Notes

STUFFING ASIDE

The chairman of Air Canada, Charles Taylor, announced that he will retire at the end of the year. Taylor, who has had a 43-year career with Montreal-based Air Canada, will remain on the airline's board of directors, although U.S.-born Hollis Littman will replace him as chairman. Harris, a former executive with Delta Air Lines Inc. of Atlanta, was appointed president of Air Canada in February.

CREATING A NEW STRUCTURE

Debtors' holders of financially troubled Praxair Inc. announced a proposal to restructure debts of \$545 million. The Toronto-based real estate development company, which is \$4.8 billion in debt, is seeking to avoid bankruptcy. As a result of the new plan, debtholders' claims will cover 52.7 per cent of Praxair's. Its common controlling shareholder, Trizec Corp. Ltd. of Calgary, will reduce its stake to 20 per cent from 12 per cent.

A MOVE BEYOND QUEBEC

Montreal-based Laurentian Bank of Canada reached an agreement to purchase General Trustco of Canada Inc. for \$82 million, increasing its number of Canadian branches to 243 from 216. Laurentian, Canada's seventh-largest bank, is trying to diversify its holdings outside of Quebec. It is the bank's fourth acquisition in the past two years.

FLOATING FREE

The central bank of Norway has also announced that the National Credit and Exchange Rate Mechanism (NCEM) and has allowed its currency to devalue by about five per cent. Norway is the latest country to drop the ERM, introduced to promote economic stability and to help meet Europe's goal of creating a single currency. It is in Edinburgh last week to discuss recent problems with the ERM and other related issues.

STATIONS STAND DOWN

Simon Inc. announced that it will close its own in 406 of its 675 Simon service stations in Ontario and Quebec over the next five years. Michael O'Brien, Simon executive vice-president, said that there were too many outlets in Canada. Simon has already closed 300 stations since 1985.

A BANK BATH SHOWER

The Bank of Canada rates fell sharply to 7.76 per cent from 8.37 per cent, the second week in a row of steep declines. In anticipation of the cut, Canada's major commercial banks lowered their prime rates to 8.25 per cent.

WHO WAS Jesus?

He was born, according to the apostle calendar, at the year 7 BC, in a religious community near the Qumran pile near, 25 km east of Jerusalem. His mother conceived him while she was engaged to be married, at a time when people at the community she lived in still considered her to be a virgin. As a result, some regarded her son as illegitimate. In later life, he married twice and fathered three children. Emerging as a religious leader, he was arrested for subverting the rules of Judaism. As punishment, he was sentenced to death, but survived a bungled execution, the loyal followers helped him to escape and he spent the rest of his life in hiding, meeting with friends and helping his associates to write documents that would spread his ideas. He was 36 when he died, possibly in France. That biographical outline of Jesus is depicted by an Australian scholar, Barbara Thuring, in a controversial book titled *Jesus & the Gospels of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, published in Canada in June.

Thuring, a lecturer in theology at Spelby University, is one of a number of writers to portray Jesus as radically different from the traditional image of the ecclesiastical religious leader who died on the cross at Calvary. While Christian churches at the close of nearly 20 centuries have propagated the Gospel version of a gentle white-robed son of God, many dissenters have opted to portray Jesus as a different light: lapped by a new interest in the historical Jesus, and by new knowledge of the biblical era close to Jesus' own lifetime, scholars and lay writers increasingly are re-examining his life. And while biblical scholars report most of the new revelations, it is emerging, at a time when some of the more liberal Protestant denominations have shifted their focus away from a literal acceptance of the New Testament's version of Jesus' life.

Several new books reinterpreting the story of Jesus for lay readers were in stores last week as shoppers prepared to exchange gifts in the annual celebration of his birth. Widely diverse, they include serious attempts to reinterpret biblical history. As well, American writer Gore Vidal has written an irreverent novel, *Live from Golgotha*, in which a 20th-century television crew goes back in time to cover the crucifixion.

NEW THEORIES OFFER STARKLY DIFFERENT VISIONS OF A GREAT RELIGION'S CENTRAL FIGURE



the Essenes, whose practices resembled a some way those of the early Christians.

In *Jesus*, Wilson offers a lively and readable reinterpretation of the Gospels, based on his own reading and thinking rather than new research. According to Wilson, Jesus was a Jewish leader, or holy man, who possessed healing powers, and a savior, as a Jewish word meaning both comfort and learned one. In that interpretation, says Wilson, Jesus was not a carpenter, but a scholar who became a religious teacher. But he was not, says Wilson, the son of God.

Wilson concludes that Jesus was probably something of a revolutionary. He notes that during Jesus' lifetime, the Jews bitterly opposed Roman domination of their land, and Wilson says that the Gospels contain evidence suggesting that Jesus recruited his 12 disciples to help work towards a new kingdom of Israel, free of Roman domination.

For her part, Thuring claims to have found a new way of interpreting ancient texts that reveals hidden truths about Jesus' life. In *Jesus*, British author and journalist A. N. Wilson examines the life of Christ and concludes that he may have been more of a political agitator than a religious leader. And in the *Dead Sea Scrolls* Deception, published last year, authors Michael Duggan and Richard Leigh suggest that St. Paul may have quarreled with the early Christians and gone on to spread his own version of Jesus' message.

Interest in the historical Jesus is cyclical, say theologians, but currently it is clearly a popular subject for theory and debate. Says Robert Butler, a professor of the New Testament and religious studies at Queen's University in Kingston, Ont.: "It's a sign of a longing for something more spiritual than our culture's first material world."

Sources: One of the most important sources of knowledge about the background of Christianity is the *Dead Sea Scrolls*. Discovered in caves at Qumran, near the Dead Sea, during the late 1940s and 1950s, the scrolls have created fierce battles in the academic world as Bible scholars bitterly fought to prevent control of the documents from a committee of experts responsible for transcribing and publishing them (page 24). But the scrolls themselves—the latest of which is believed by many scholars to have been written about 50 years before Jesus' birth—have provided new knowledge about religious trends among the Jews in the period shortly before his time. They also contain information about the mysterious sect sometimes known as



Giorgione's Renaissance image of Jesus in *The Adoration of the Shepherds* stained glass window at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto (left); a sign of a longing for something more spiritual?

Wilson says that it is significant that Jesus' followers included Simon the Zealot and John the Baptist. Jesus appears to have been a member of the Zealots, a band of violent Jewish patriots. And Wilson speculates, at some other writers have, that the same Jesus may advocate membership in another violent sect, the terrorist Zealots, who were dedicated to overthrowing Roman rule. Writes Wilson: "The presence of a Zealot and one of the most violent sects in support that Jesus was indeed involved in some fairly straightforward piece of Jewish patriotism."

Jesus' subversive activities attracted the attention of the religious and civil authorities, and Wilson speculates that they may have decided to prevent him from taking any action that could lead to a Jewish uprising at Passover. Wilson concludes that the Gospels show the authorities acting quickly to try Jesus and condemn him to death, a possible indication "that they knew of some plot." In Wilson's account, Jesus was crucified, but the dangerousness of his body from his trials had nothing to do with resurrection. His followers, says Wilson, removed the body for burial in the center's native Galilee.

While scholars concede that some of Wilson's theories are plausible, if unproved, Vidal, in *Live from Golgotha*, uses the life of Jesus for a more apparent purpose than to create

satirous fiction. *Golgotha*, which briefly became a best-seller after its publication in September, is replete with strongly derogatory and was accused involving some of the main characters, but not Jesus. The novel begins in the year AD 90, when Timothy, the bishop of Macedonia and a friend of St. Paul, sees an image of a man from the future who tells him that the Gospels have been created by a man that a computer hacker has uploaded in the memory banks of every computer on the planet.

Author: Soon, Timothy is contacted again from the future, by a television crew planning to go back in time to the crucifixion and resurrection. Timothy visits the author, with guests including Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Church of Christ Scientist, and actress and New Age author Shirley MacLaine. As the story unfolds, it becomes clear that it was not Jesus who died on the cross, but Jesus. Says Vidal: "There was pain, for Jesus, at last to letting me and then I turn him in and he's the one who has to serve time up there on my cross—the look on his face!"

The computer hacker of the future turns out to be Jesus, who is creating the Gospels because he wants to set the biblical record straight. In Vidal's account, Jesus is a nihilist and a revolutionary—"a Jesus first, last and always." Vidal has Timothy explain that it was St. Paul who "deliberately

evoked Jesus' headline message and substituted for it a much more, more extreme religion with, of course, the usual vague mid-of-the-world protections."

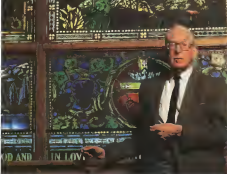
Thiering's *Jesus & the Shroud of the Dead Sea Scrolls* reads like a religious thriller. She says that she employed the so-called Jesus technique, used by the ancient Jews to explain dreams, to uncover the real story of Jesus. According to her theory, both the New Testament and some of the Dead Sea Scrolls contain two levels of meaning: one for uninitiated readers, and a real meaning that is accessible to those who have the key.

Thiering, who claims to have deciphered the code, points to word-for-word pictures of Jesus, drawing conclusions about his life and death. Thiering places Jesus in the time of the Dead Sea Scrolls, and makes him a member of the House next, which she contends was formed by supporters of the royal family of David, the Jewish king who lived about 1,600 years before Jesus. While the Romans waited for the emergence of a new king, they lived in Queens, where, Thiering says, Jesus was born.

Thiering also constructs a theory to explain the legend of Jesus being a virgin at the time of his birth. She says that the Essenes practiced strict celibacy, sexual relations being permitted only for the sake of having children. Under the sect's rules, a woman had to be a virgin at the time of her marriage. Because Mary conceived Jesus before she was married, she was still considered a virgin. The fact that many people considered Jesus to be illegitimate, says Thiering, shaped his attitude towards the poor and outcasts of society.

Thiering postulates that a character referred to as the "wedded parent," who appears in one of the Dead Sea Scrolls known as the Hallelukah Commentary, is really Jesus. Thiering says that the Essenes saw Jesus as that light because of his dignity and his unorthodox views about Judaism. She also says that Jesus, after earning the wrath of the Jewish and Roman authorities, managed to survive crucifixion. Death on the cross, says Thiering, was usually a long and agonizing process. But in Jesus' case, Thiering says, a supernatural grace was used to speed his passage. After denying it, Jesus became unconscious and appeared to be dead. But at his trial, Thiering says, powerful magicians tried to win the Jesus from his body and the next day they helped Jesus from the tomb. After several years of traveling in the Middle East, he moved with other sect members to Rome. Earlier, she says, Jesus had married Mary Magdalene and they had three children before he divorced her and he remarried.

Beliefs: While another of the new books, *The Dead Sea Scrolls Unveiled*, does not focus on the life of Jesus, it challenges traditional beliefs about the nature of the early Christian church. By speculating that some of the Dead Sea Scrolls were composed after the death of Christ, the authors argue that St. Paul, the sect's first missionary, may have been the man identified in several of the scrolls as the "bar" in the book,



Packer: Henderson (below) scholars have about Jesus in all the theories

journalists Michael Baigent and Richard Leigh draw heavily on the work of Robert Henderson, chairman of the religious studies department at California State University in Long Beach and a noted Jewish scholar. Baigent and Leigh depict Jesus and his followers as stranded outsiders of Judaism. The early Jewish followers of Jesus were deeply offended when Paul in effect "shouts God aside and establishes, for the first time, worship of Jesus."

As well, the authors seem to imply that scholars with ties to the Roman Catholic Church tried to delay publication of some of the Dead Sea Scrolls because they feared that their contents might undermine traditional Christian belief. Borrowing from Emerson, the authors argue that a figure identified as the "teacher of righteousness" in one of the scrolls, the Hallelukah Commentary, was a priest named Jesus, who may have been Jesus' brother. They speculate that the bar in the name scroll in Paul, who questioned with Jesus because Paul wanted to broaden the early Christian community to include non-Jews. If Jesus had been out, the authors suggest, "there would have been no Christianity at all, only a sect of Judaism." But it was Paul who triumphed and spread his own version of Christ's teachings. That led, the authors argue, to the birth of a new religion "which came to have less and less to do with its supposed founder."

The latest books do not impugn most orthodox biblical scholars. Gers G. Vermes, a prominent Dead Sea Scrolls scholar at England's Oxford University, for one, dismisses Thiering's book as "fundamentally unconvincing." Ward Gasque, a professor of biblical studies at Eastern College, a school with links to the American Baptist Church in St. David, Pa., calls Williams' *Jesus* "a pastiche of nonsense," and adds that Wilson simply is "giving his personal testimony, trying to make sense of what he hasn't understood as Christian and can't accept as ortho-

dox understanding of Jesus."

Such criticism is not a new sort of religious studies at Montreal's McGill University. "We're in a place where it's sort of permissible to say some quite outlandish things,"

Scholars say that numerous attempts have been made in the past to reconstruct the life of Jesus in a way that discounts the supernatural. "They've all had holes shot at them by other scholars," asserts James Packer, a theology professor at the University of British Columbia's Regent College in Vancouver. The Gospels present a Jesus who was no different from anyone's expectation of what a messiah would be that it is a reasonable that such a figure would have been awaited out of whole cloth.

While most scholars are impatient with attempts to reconstruct the life of Jesus, they are unable to offer significant new information about his life. Along with the Dead Sea Scrolls, which are providing a new understanding of Judaism in the general because Jesus' birth, there have been a few other important discoveries in the 20th century that have helped scholars to understand how the Gospels evolved, while providing no new insights into the historical Jesus.

One important find was made in 1945, when a farmer near the Egyptian town of Nag Hammadi dug up an ancient jar filled with papyrus documents. Among them was the so-called Gospel of Thomas, a collection of sayings of Jesus that some scholars believe may have been written down about 80 years after his death. Some of the expressions, including one that portrays heaven as a ladder to men, do not appear in the canonical Gospels. The Gospel of Thomas, says Sterling Ryskind, assistant professor of religious studies at Augustana University College in Canby, Alta., "showed us that there was a strand of early Christianity that was interested in the sayings of Jesus and did not concentrate as much on the death and resurrection."

Sayings: Some scholars contend that the discovery was also important because it confirmed the existence in the first century of the Christian era of a group made up of the sayings of Jesus. Scholars had long maintained that such collections must exist, and that one of them was the so-called Q source that provided some of the nearly identical material found in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke.

While scholars investigate the historical background of Christianity, many Christian churches have been shifting their positions on central Christian-Satanic church doctrines, including the Church of Canada, have moved towards a less literal interpretation of the Gospels, while giving a greater emphasis on social issues. According to some observers, from about the 1960s the Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist churches in Canada gradually shifted to a more liberal theology, in which the question of Jesus' divinity was not a central issue. But some of those churches have also suffered a decline in membership during the past two decades. The United Church of Canada, for one, has dropped to 185,700 confirmed members from slightly over one million in 1971. "People go to church for spiritual comfort," said John Wesley White, a Toronto-

FINDING ANSWERS ABOUT JESUS IS NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE

based evangelist. "When the historical message of Christianity is noted, members look elsewhere for their spiritual needs."

New according to Vancouver's Packer, many churches appear to be moving back to a more conservative position after a period of liberalization. Said Packer, "The assumptions that guided the liberal readings of the Bible have been exposed and challenged."

Still, some biblical scholars say that Christians should continue to ask questions about the historical Jesus. Geoffrey Vermes, for one, says that the question he would ask an orthodox Christian is, "Do you really believe that your religion was founded by that Jew who lived in Galilee in the first century AD? If the answer is yes, then it is your absolute duty to try to find out about the historical reality of this person and his teaching." But scholars also acknowledge that finding the answers to questions about Jesus is next to impossible.

Thiering: Despite the mystery that surrounds him, Jesus remains one of history's most compelling and influential figures. Says Eastern College's Gasque, "Jesus himself demands some type of response. And if it's not, 'Thou art the Christ,' that's that. It's a modern or a creative teacher with good ideas."

Some biblical scholars say that the recent international range of interest in the historical Jesus may be evidence of a new religious revival in the hemisphere, and growing unpopularity of 20th-century life. Said Henderson, "Jesus becomes a very good personification of the whole Christian faith that stands over whether we use a culture anymore, or whether we've become alienated societies connected only by back accounts and words."

Even as a multi-faceted society such as Canada's, Jesus continues to be a compelling personality nearly two millennia after his death. John Neugebauer, a professor of New Testament studies at St. Michael's College in Toronto, a Roman Catholic institution, says that the fascination with Jesus is similar to the desire of an adopted child to find his real parents. He added, "It's something that's deeply interwoven in your sense of who you are that there's a hole you get stuck in. It's going back to the place you were born, the country your ancestors came from." Though the historical Jesus remains, as A. K. Wilson put it, only "a shadowy figure" dimly glimpsed across the centuries, millions of people remain aware of him, not Wilson says, "in a mystical presence, but not as a figure of pure legend either." Ultimately, his awareness in time and the mystery that surrounds Jesus may be part of the reason for his enduring power.



Thiering: theorizing a new meaning for ancient texts

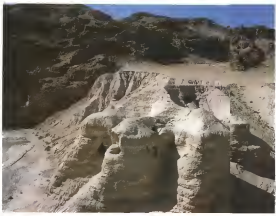
NORA UNDERWOOD with ANDREW PHILLIPS in London

SECRETS FROM THE CAVES

ANCIENT SCROLLS REVEAL BIBLICAL HISTORY

They invaded their arch-rival, a Jewish religious leader in Jerusalem, as the "wicked priest," and they followed a leader called the "teacher of righteousness" to the stark desert wilderness around the Dead Sea. For more than two centuries, from about 100 B.C. until about A.D. 70, members of a Jewish sect, frequently identified as the Essenes, lived in isolation, and waited for a messiah to arrive. They believed the messiah would crush the religious leaders in Jerusalem and rid the world of evil. Although their community eventually fell apart for reasons that are not clear to historians, the group left behind 800 manuscripts, fragments of which were found in caves at Qumran, near the Dead Sea, between 1947 and 1956. Over the years, the so-called Dead Sea Scrolls have begun to revolutionize the study of Judaism and early Christianity. In the scrolls, James Charlesworth, a professor of New Testament languages and literature at Princeton Theological Seminary, argues that both Jesus and the Essenes opposed the Jerusalem-based religious authorities, and that Jesus was a Jewish reformer who never intended to found a new religion. "But he caused a tremendous upheaval," concludes Charlesworth, "and he paid for it with a horrific death at the hands of the Romans."

As well as adding to scholars' knowledge of biblical times, the scrolls have generated better professional and legal disputes among rival groups of experts precisely since the time of their discovery. Among current skirmishes, Dead Sea Scrolls scholar Elisha Detsky of Israel's Ben-Gurion University of the Negev is suing the Washington-based Biblical Archaeology Society for more than \$250,000 in a copyright dispute involving one of the scrolls. And last week, a group of scholars issued a statement criticizing a recently published scholarly work entitled *The Dead Sea Scrolls Uncovered*, and submitted "the first complete translation and interpretation of 58 key documents withheld for over 35 years." The statement accused co-authors Robert Kasser of California State University at Long Beach and Michael Wise of the University of



Cave entrances near Qumran: the scrolls have generated better scholarly controversies

Chicago of several serious breaches of "professional ethics and integrity," because they had allegedly used other people's work without giving proper credit to their fellow scholars.

Accused. The scrolls have also been at the heart of a long and bitter controversy between scholars who have had access to the documents and others who have been unable to gain access. Because most of the scrolls were discovered on Jordanian territory, the Jordanian government initially controlled them. But shortly over the scrolls shifted when Israel's Knesset in 1967. As a result, the scrolls were kept under Israeli control. Israel subsequently adopted the Jordanian government's arrangements, which allowed a small group of chosen scholars to prepare the scrolls for publication.

Members of the elite group sorted and assembled the thousands of scroll fragments, tracing them back from the original Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek, and writing commentaries.

By the late 1970s, scholars who were not part of the project began objecting to what they viewed as the extraordinarily slow pace of publication. In 1977, Gene Wernicke, a scholar at England's Oxford University, denounced the slowness of publication as "the academic scandal par excellence of the 20th century." The Israeli Antiquities Authority, which has ultimate control over the scrolls, eventually responded to the criticism by enlarging the editorial team and setting more rigorous deadlines for publication. Finally, with help of the scrolls still unpublished, the Huntington Library, a privately funded research facility in San Mar-

ino, Calif., broke what the isolated scholars viewed as the monopoly of official scrolls scholars. In 1980, Elizabeth Beckett, an American philologist, had arranged to have the scrolls photographed and 3,000 photographs of the texts were deposited in a vault in the British Library as a precaution against possible loss or damage to the actual documents. In September, 1990, officials of the library announced that any qualified scholar could have full access to an edition of photographs.

Most scholars say that the scrolls contain an enormous amount of new information about the early Christian era and pre-Christian Judaism. Charlesworth, whose book *Jesus and the Dead Sea Scrolls* will be published in February by New York City-based Basic Books/Dell Publishing Group Inc., and that until the discovery of the scrolls, most scholars believed that the foundation of Christianity represented a sharp break from Judaism. "Jewish and Christian scholars now agree that Judaism and Christianity were largely indistinguishable in the first century A.D.," he added.

According to Charlesworth, the scrolls do not contain any evidence to indicate that Jesus had any contact with the Essenes, although they hold similar beliefs. Still, Charlesworth says that he is convinced that the Essenes directly influenced the religion that sprang up on the name of Jesus after his crucifixion. "I think everybody that ever did anything of importance belonged to the group that gave us the Dead Sea Scrolls because Christians," he said. "The Essenes were among the most brilliant scholars of antiquity and they had a tremendous influence on Christian writing."

Other scholars claim that there are numerous parallels between the beliefs of the early Christians and those of the Qumran sect, as they are revealed in the scrolls. James Tabor, an associate professor of ancient Judaism and early Christianity at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, says that the scrolls show Jesus and his disciples as a sect of critical challenge. As well, Jesus and the Dead Sea group opposed divorce, whereas most Jews tolerate divorce under certain circumstances. The Jesus portrayed in the Gospels practiced celibacy, while the Dead Sea group advocated

celibacy, Tabor said. But celibacy was rare among other Jews at the time.

One of the most radical interpretations of scroll material emerges in the controversial new book by Eisenman and Wise. Eisenman says that he does not think that there are any references to Jesus in the scrolls, but he believes that some of the scrolls likely were composed during the time of Jesus or shortly after his death. He maintains that by studying the scrolls, scholars can develop a rough image

of Jesus, a figure who may have been the brother of Jesus. The theory, first proposed by Eisenman, was outlined in *The Dead Sea Scrolls Uncovered*, a book written by two paleontologists and paleoanthropologists. Eisenman contends that Jesus and a small group of Jews were attempting to preserve and perpetuate the messianic movement prevalent in Palestine at the time. But they faced a challenge from Paul, who was dismissed by the Jewish followers of Jesus as a heretic because he had turned his back on what direction the movement

should take.

Almost immediately after their book appeared in November, Eisenman and Wise encountered a storm of protest from other scrolls scholars. Tabor said that, while he supports some of Eisenman's theories, he also believes that the descriptions of the wicked priest and the righteous teacher in the scrolls are too scary to provide any basis for identification. For his part, Lawrence Schiffman, a professor at Hebrew and Judaic studies at New York University, and that most experts believe that the two scrolls figures lived around the time that the Pharisees and Sadducees worshiped the Dead Sea wilderness—about 150 years before the time of Jesus.

Tests of some of the scrolls in which the wicked priest and his rival appear have indicated that the documents were written some time during the first century B.C. At the request of the Israeli Antiquities Authority, a laboratory in Sweden had subjected eight of the scrolls to carbon-14 tests, which determine the approximate age of an object based on how long it takes to decay. The results, released in 1990, led Eisenman to maintain that the tests were "not sufficiently rigorous" to disprove his theory.

Critics of the new book said their most worrisome attack for the authors' claim to be offering "the first complete translation and interpretation of 50 key documents." In the statement released last week, 39 scholars, including Emanuel Tov, editor-in-chief of the official Israeli-backed Dead Sea Scrolls project, said that the book was "75 percent of the 58 key documents already been published. The statement also said that some of the claims made by Eisenman and Wise were "inaccurate and misleading," while others were "historically unfounded and contradicting to academic scholarship." Eisenman wrote "We got our interpretations of the first and that whereas they're an academic claim that promotes a Jewish and biblical cause, they're frightened to death of anything that threatens their image." Forty-two other scholars, including more than 2,000 years after they were written, the Dead Sea Scrolls are still arousing both scholarly curiosity and cold fury.



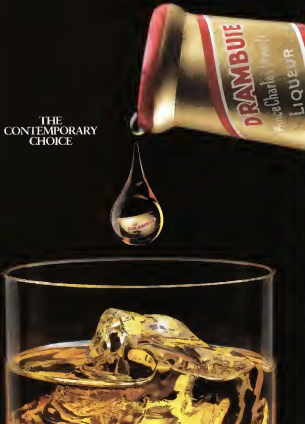
James Tabor: scroll fragment: Jesus and the Qumran sect held similar messianic beliefs



of Jesus because he and the Qumran sect held similar messianic beliefs, Eisenman says. The scrolls say that the sect was an aggressive one that was preparing for a final, apocalyptic war against the forces of evil. He refers to a document they wrote, called the War Scroll, as a blueprint for a battle between forces identified as the Sons of Light and the Sons of Darkness, who represent the wicked and the good. "These were the beliefs of the messianic movement in Palestine, and Jesus would have had the same beliefs," argues Eisenman.

Conclude Eisenman also says that the scrolls provide a glimpse of a conflict within the Jewish movement that evolved into Christianity. In *The Dead Sea Scrolls Uncovered*, Eisenman puts forward the theory that two religious movements, divided in at least of the scrolls as the "her" and the "righteous teacher," may actually be St. Paul and Jesus, a Jewish reli-

THE
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SPORTS/ESSAY

Of mice and money

Cash registers ring in hockey and baseball

When a hockey league sells a franchise to the Walt Disney Co., it can hardly complain about becoming the butt of bad jokes. Will Peter Pan lead the power play? Will Snow White sing the national anthem? What sort of Mickey Mouse move was that? For those feeling such humor, Disney chairman Michael Eisner only smiled. The man who is bringing a National Hockey League team to Anaheim, Calif., sunny home of Disneyland, showed up at a news conference in Palm Beach, Fla., where the vote, held at board meetings, winning a bid

the game many Americans want to calling "ice hockey" would take first root in the Sun Belt. The new franchisees, which could be up and skating by next season, will pay the same \$50-million entry fee that Ottawa and Tampa Bay paid last year. However, because Anaheim is within 90 km of Los Angeles, half of Disney's fee will go to L.A. Kings owner Bruce McNall for abrogation of his territorial rights. The new California club will play in the 10,000-seat Anaheim Arena, which is expected to be completed by next summer. The still-named Miami team, owned by Blockbuster Video co-



Eisner (left) and Mahoney: gambling that the Sun Belt will embrace hockey

"Cash Guffy" hit and a "Mighty Ducks" hockey frenzy. The latest acquisition from a Disney move—and a proposed name of the Anaheim club. The mouse, said Eisner, "did \$50 million box office—that was our market research on buying a team. It was that kind of week in sports. The startling news that the NHL was expanding to Anaheim and Miami—garnering \$75-million U.S. bill fees and television pay in U.S. dollars into the league's coffers—followed baseball's bizarre winter meetings in Louisville, Ky., which turned into a multi-million-dollar binge of free-agent signings. If nothing else, the week proved that anyone still claims to dismiss about the purity of sport is living in Fantasyland.

For the NHL, financially strapped and struggling to improve ratings, the gamble was that

god Wayne Gretzky will skate in the 15,000-seat Miami Arena, although Haiman announced plans for a new building.

Acting NHL president Gil Stein maintained that attracting ownership "with the stature and prestige of Disney and Blockbuster speaks volumes to the excitement and growth of the league." That, at least, was the optimistic way of putting it. But the league's board of governors spoke greater volumes the next day when it named Gary Bettman, 43-year-old, former vice president of the National Basketball Association, as the NHL's first commissioner. Bettman's mandate: to sell the NHL, with the same sort of white-hot TV and merchandising magic that has propelled the NBA from heart to boom.

There is no doubt that the NHL, newly helped several franchisees, including Hartford and

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NOT NECESSARILY.





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SPORTS

Milwaukee, are in financial trouble. The league suffered through its first-ever strike in the spring, with owners claiming that they would lose \$150 million in the next two years if more money was not returned to player salaries, which now average nearly \$400,000 a year. With the season in jeopardy, the two sides agreed to a one-year truce during which they would try to work out a way to limit salaries to six per cent of revenue. Meanwhile, the league also made rule changes to curb the amount of fighting in the game. But hockey has not wholly shed its "goon" image, which comes from about Disney's plan to wrap its new franchise with its wholesome, Mickey and Minnie entertainment package in Anaheim.

Expansion has also raised another question: Is there enough top-flight talent to fill 28 teams? Some critics say no—and point to the new Ottawa Senators' low-ten performance as Exhibit A. But Toronto-based agent Don Iken has argued that, overall, "the quality of play speaks well for the talent pool. If you have the right people running the team, there should be no problem." The league, he added, had two alternatives for expansion: cash and marketing. "I think the league wisely decided that, if there were people with money available, they were happy to take it. And the people they brought in are in the entertainment industry—they think it will work, then it probably will."

But that was cold comfort to Hamilton, Ont., a hockey hotbed that was passed over for an NHL franchise two years ago. At the time, Hamilton was expected to pay the full franchise fee of \$50 million, as well as indemnities to nearby Toronto and Buffalo. But this year, the league has allowed Hamilton to pay a total of \$50 million, including the \$25 million indemnity to Los Angeles. The NHL's decision last week, and Paul Hendrick, anchor of the evening sportsline for Hamilton's CBC-TV, "caught everyone by surprise—people have not really slept" despite its 17,500-seat Copps Coliseum. Hendrick said, "It's obvious that the NHL didn't want Hamilton. This is not a megalomaniac city."

Like the NFL owners, Major League Baseball owners have been wary of poverty. But they share a peculiar way to deal with it last week. While leaving open the possibility of a lockout next spring because of the game's expanding salary scale—an average of more than \$1 million per player last season—they collectively hoisted over \$20 million to free agents. San Francisco signed slugger Barry Bonds to a record \$43.7 million contract for six years. The St. Louis Blue Jays lost pitcher David Cone to Kansas City, which allowed him with \$15 million over three years—including \$9 million in free.

Toronto rebounded with three major signings, adding Joe Carter (four years, \$25 million), Paul Blawie (three years, \$13.2 million) and Steve Dromer (two years, \$5.5 million). Then, the world-champion Jays raised their price by as much as \$2 a seat. In the end, it was business as usual in both baseball and hockey money talked and the fans paid.

BOB LEVIN with JAMES DEAGAN

MEDIA WATCH



Responsibility and the press

BY GEORGE BAIN

On Nov. 23, the Toronto *Globe* and *Mail* carried a story that began dramatically with Brian McKenna, an earlier introduction model, remembering well the day he sat in a chair under the office of his boss at the *civic*, looking for his name. The piece was for a documentary McKenna had done, on the 1914-1918 war called *The Killing Ground*, and in particular for some of the techniques used in it. "Then and there," according to the *Globe's* reporter, Kirk Martin, McKenna "decided to present a similar gripe on the Second World War"—also, by now, well known.

McKenna's story started on page 1 and turned to page 8 where it continued. It was split after the fact that the meaning of this sensationalist encounter implied in all its rich pages. The last was William McKenna, director of news and current affairs. It was the same William McKenna, who was acknowledged by the head of the current affairs department, Darcey Parry, who actually acknowledges his part. Both are now retired. McKenna stated that not only had he not seen the documentary at the time he was and to have printed it to McKenna, but that he still hasn't seen it.

All this raises several questions about journalistic practice. First, what is the reader to believe, having read, one day, a story that says one thing and, two weeks later, a letter from the person most affected by the story saying that no such thing occurred? Second, having carried such a story, containing what are alleged to be misrepresentations and fabrications, is a newspaper's responsibility—to its readers, the *Globe* and *Mail*—adequately discharged by the publication of a simple letter? Does not the continuing letter deserve to be reported as news, with amplifying interviews on both sides of the argument and with others with some likely knowledge of the facts, in an effort to disprove what the twinned Third, is the newspaper's responsibility to do so out even greater when it has been in a strong editorial stand on the underlying issue, as the

There is no real freedom of speech if the media do not provide an outlet for other viewpoints

language television of the time, Denis Healey, who acknowledges that to have been the case it was acknowledged subsequently by the head of the current affairs department, Darcey Parry, who actually acknowledges his part. Both are now retired. McKenna stated that not only had he not seen the documentary at the time he was and to have printed it to McKenna, but that he still hasn't seen it.

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Globe—and most newspapers—have done in the long controversy over *The Value and the Honor*?

Kirk Martin's new as a reporter is an interview and then did what every reporter is supposed to do when it is evident that there is another side to be heard from—he went looking for the other side. He tried through Robert Phillips, the *civic* vice-president for communications, to arrange a talk with Morgan. McKenna himself, who takes the position that a reporter can only try, and that someone from whom rebuttal to a story of news is solicited at the time and not given, has small ground for complaint in a letter two weeks later. Morgan says the reporter might have used harder. Not to denigrate McKenna's attempt, I found to my surprise—because it does not happen in many corporations—that Morgan answered his own phone.

The *Value* and the *Honor* controversy seemed long ago to be an argument about history and became an argument about freedom of the press and freedom of speech. The question arises, not of the press, might ask, looking at the performance of the media on this case, is "Where does your freedom of the press and my freedom of speech begin?" On my large issue, there is no real freedom of speech if the media do not provide an outlet for other viewpoints more accurately report the matter they receive for their own use, as this case, the media were virtually as one.

In the second of two ragged editorials at the time that the *civic* published the ambassador's report and issued an apology for the war scenes that formed one up to a similar, the *Globe* said, "Certainly the merits of *The Value* and the *Honor* have been debated at length in the newspapers." That was to say letters to the editor had been published. Of attempts to find there was, perhaps, some substance to the complaints that there were none. McKenna's *Globe* in one of those editorials described the Senate subcommittee's inquiry as an attempt to strip the machinery of the state against a free press. It suggested that the *civic* be told that sort of legislation is accepting the *Globe's* report and acknowledging for the shortcomings exposed there.

It complained that upwards with the assertion that the *civic*, a short time before the denunciation, had sent an emergency warning to the Senate committee that the *civic* might do what the *civic* not only might do, but might do. What the *civic* not only might do, but might do, had already been spelled out even before the subcommittee act or the *civic* ambassador began his study. On May 11, the *civic* chairman, Patrick Verrill, wrote Becraft Davis, a former Liberal defense minister and one of the most vocal of the *civic* advocates, "You are seriously misled." The *civic* has undertaken to maintain every allegation of historical inaccuracy, as well as the process by which such programs are maintained in the development phase. Should subcommittee historical inaccuracies be revealed, there are intentions to take substantial corrective measures. "Anyone as the media for accuracy?"

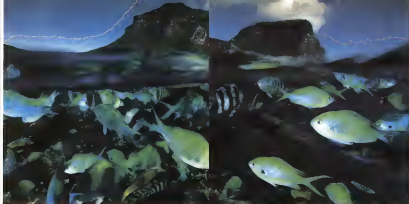
MAGNETS/ARCHIVE 1, 1992 25



**WHEN
LEE TREVINO'S
FLIGHT LANDS
IN TORONTO,
BUT HIS CLUBS
GO TO CALGARY,
LEE DOESN'T
GET MAD...**

EXCHANGE

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From Pacific: An Undersea Journey: the ultimate tour of marine enchantment

BOOKS

Worlds of wonder

Gift books can be tickets to another realm

The grey shirt and harsh weather of a Canadian winter are a challenge to even the hardiest northerner. Luckily, the holiday season provides some relief. And with their sumptuous photographs and illustrations, gift books offer compact journeys to those who are beset down by the elements. An eclectic selection of some of the year's most beautiful, unusual and absorbing books, chosen by Madison's editors and writers.

In a season traditionally associated with peace and good will, *Shadows of War, Faces of Peace* (City Centre, \$29.95), is a poignant reminder of the vital role that Canadians have played in attempting to achieve those goals. The book is a tribute to the more than 80,000 Canadian peacekeepers who have served in every Global Nations mission since 1947. It intersperses background material by Toronto historian J. L. Granatstein with black and white photographs, including the evoca-

tive pictures of award-winning Toronto Star photojournalist Boris Spremo, and with recollections written by several peacekeepers themselves in one account, *May: Philip Cook, who served in war-torn Beirut in 1983 and 1984, recalls throwing his Christmas tree out after the holiday's only to discover that a group of teenage saboteurs had repainted it in front of his apartment building. "Those young war-mongers, who had known only the horrors of war since birth," he writes, "were planting this tree in hopes of regeneration, not unlike their own hopes for the future."*

A fascinating picture of Canada's past emerges in *Peter C. Newman's Canada—1602: Portrait of a Promised Land* (McClelland & Stewart and Penguin, \$40), which offers proof that some things never change. In 1602, regional differences were dominating to tear Canada apart, while the economy was struggling to a worldwide recession. But, paradoxically, it was also an era of

growth and optimism; the book's splendid photographs, both historical and contemporary, show how the great Victorian building projects of the 1890s shaped the character of present-day Canadian cities. The survival of many of those edifices, which include Quebec City's Chateau Frontenac, suggest a dignified continuity and are a moving affirmation of the nation's ability to endure. Newman also evokes the ruggedness of the 1860s. In a tale of an incredible catastrophe, he describes Victorian Toronto as "a sort of Calcutta of the West, watched over by the black-robed sentinels of the local Protestant denominations."

The past century of a profession gone straggling documentary treatment in *Medicine's Great Journey: One Hundred Years of Healing* (Little, Brown, \$62). One of the book's most astounding photographs depicts hooded men in dark cloaks carrying a sick man on a hospital litter, but in fact it is a multi-ethnic scene in Florence, Italy, around 1800. And the sick man is suffering from bubonic plague. That such a dreaded disease still claimed many victims as recently as then is perhaps the strongest illustration of just how far Western medicine has advanced in the past 100 years. The book features an enlightening text by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Richard Pflanz. And the 178 spectacular photographs, which range from Dr. Albert Schweitzer's African clinic to a surgeon directing a laser beam during eye surgery, put a human

face on medicine's many achievements.

The Titanic has become the stuff of legend since it sank off the coast of Labrador during its maiden voyage from London to New York City 86 years ago. Now, with *Titanic: An Illustrated History* (Viking, 1988), American historian Ron Lynch chronicles the disaster's story from the ship's days of construction in 1909 to its discovery by American explorer Robert Ballard in 1985. Lynch examines each detail as the last songs played by the ship's orchestra (*Swear My God as There and Alexander's Ragtime Band*). Illustrated with hundreds of archival photographs, as well as paintings and sketches by Titanic expert Ken Marschall, the book is a non-exhaustive tour of the disaster guided but devoid of sentiment.

Three new books devoted to the legend of the deep have surfaced this season. *Guardians of the Whales: The Quest to Study Whales in the Wild* (Warner, \$34.95) is the most modest—and the most focused. Writer Bruce Olsen and photographer Gennaro Ellis, both based on Vancouver Island, offer a unique glimpse not just of whales, but of the scientists who study them. Remarkable photographs show sleek arcs flying over the waves, banded grey whales mauling boats and humpbacks leaping into the air. The book's strength, however, is a compelling text that traces the evolution of whale science, from the collect-and-dissect methods of the 1890s to the current practice of identifying and tracking whales in their natural habitat by their so-



HE FLIPS.

When he has to make a call, pro golfer Lee Trevino reaches for the MacroTrek Lite. It's the pocket cellular flip phone that fits your taste comfortably. And your lifestyle perfectly.



MOTOROLA
Cellular Telephones

Technology that can take it.

TURMOIL'S YEAR

It is not a year on which I should look back with undiluted pleasure. It has turned out to be an anxious harrowing. I suspect I am not alone in thinking of it as Ireland. I suspect that there are very few people or institutions unaffected by these last months of worldwide turmoil and uncertainty.

—Queen Elizabeth II, speaking on Nov. 24 at a City of London luncheon

Against the Queen's view of 1992 as "a harrowing year," others declare to look back with undiluted pleasure. Even Canada's deeply troubled year includes achievements to applaud. The daunting struggle of depression and labor are linked by such destructions as the Olympic Games and the triumph of the Toronto Blue Jays in baseball's World Series. As well, the majority of Canadian voters in the October referendum may celebrate their rejection of a constitutional "renewal" plan that they considered flawed, defying the wishes of their leaders. Despite that defiance, and some say because of it, Canada's most significant achievement is the survival of Confederation in its 125th anniversary year. By contrast, the breaking of what used to be the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and the clash of cultures on other continents, produced bloodshed and chaos.

In that wider context, from warfare in the Balkans and religious strife in India to famine and fighting in Africa, the wounds that scar the year will be long in healing. The Yugoslav war-born stayed 150,000 refugees, and straitened Canada's humanitarian efforts. In Somalia, the United Nations authorized unprecedented military action to protect food and from plunder by warring factions. The turmoil, and the uncertainties spawned by a depressed world economy, leave haunting legacies to the new year.

The recession's human and financial cost to Canada is devastating. The unemployment toll grew at a rate of 35,750 a month to exceed 1.6 million people, and more employers placed more layoffs in 1993. The monthly price of financial futures averaged 1,200 basispoints representing

costs of almost 9000 million, while the two big airlines and the property empire of Toronto's Reichman brothers teetered near collapse. Closure of Atlantic fisheries, trade wars in farm products and a flight of manufacturers to the United States added to the agony. And Ottawa conceded further doses of austerity for 1993, including reduced unemployment benefits, less price control in medical drugs and cuts in the child-support budget with the end of family allowances.

Some economists detected faint signs of a recovery late in the year. But the strongest hopes rested with the election in November of Democrat Bill Clinton to the White House, on a promise of taking direct action to get the world's biggest economy moving. Those hopes count on Canada riding on the U.S. contrails to recovery, as does much of the rest of the world.

Across the Atlantic, Queen Elizabeth will contribute to the British economy in one result of her own "harrowing year."

By 1992, 100 companies broken bankruptcies among all three of her married children, Prince Andrew, Princess Anne (who married) and the heir to her throne, Prince Charles. It includes the pursuit of young royals and their ruin by a spate of books and media accounts about extramarital waywardness. Its most startling images are of Sarah, Andrew's wife, dancing topless with a boyfriend in the presence of her children.

The Queen herself faced protests over the cost to the British taxpayer of keeping the Royal Family, complaints that became a cleaver after the government promised to pay for the repair of Windsor Castle when fire ravaged the Queen's favorite weekend retreat. Within a week, Prime Minister John Major announced that the Queen had agreed to both paying income tax, and to assume some of the public costs of supporting her family. That decision may not loosen hope in the world's attempts to heal itself in 1993, but everything counts in the striving to make the new year less harrowing.

CARL MOLINS



PHOTO OF THE YEAR Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, in Sherbrooke, Que., on Sept. 28, warning against rejection of constitutional proposals

THE YEAR AT HOME

....

The time and energy spent on Canada's Constitution left citizens to fend for themselves against the recession



IMAGES OF 1992

Finally, 17 weeks after marking Confederation's 125th anniversary on July 1, the Canadian electorate won a reprieve from the public debate over the Constitution that had persisted, with rare breaks and few successes, since the centennial year, 1967. In their solid national majority, by a margin of 55 to 40, the No vote in the referendum on Oct. 26 killed proposals unanimously advocated by the first ministers (top, with Constitutional Affairs Minister Joe Clark at Harrington Lake, Que.). That left the leaders with nowhere to turn in trying to reconcile Quebec's demands for more power from Ottawa, Quebec demands for more power in Ottawa, Eastern desires to keep Ottawa strong, and Ontario's wish to accommodate the others without losing too much itself. Among the persuasive voices for No and Yes, a sentiment expressed emphatically in Montreal (centre, below), were those of Pierre Trudeau, Reform Party leader Preston Manning and Parti Québécois leader Jacques Parizeau. Quebec voters divided, in their separately run poll, in roughly the same No/Yes ratio as the rest of Canadians—unlike the country's two solitudes on one thing at least.





BOY SCOUTS

IMAGES OF 1992

Apart from the celebration of Confederation's arrival for 125 years on July 1 (center), the year gave Canada little to cheer outside the arena of sport. The impoverishing impact of recession struck alive at the poor and the rich, including the Fleishmann brothers (Paul, left, and Albert) and their Toronto-based real estate empire. Poverty played a part in an outbreak of unrest on May 4 when a multiracial mob, many of them without jobs, joined a Toronto protest over police violence against blacks and turned it into a rampage of vandalism, and clashes with the police (above).



BOY SCOUTS



BOY SCOUTS



BOY SCOUTS



BOY SCOUTS

The skies of living grounds compounded the recession in Atlantic Canada, where people blamed foreign overfishing (above), boats harass a Spanish vessel off Newfoundland). In Plymouth, N.S., families mourned the loss of 25 men in an explosion on May 9 in a new Westray coal mine (top, above).

THE YEAR ABROAD

Politics promised change, but ruinous conflicts over race, religion and power wrecked cities and nations



IMAGES OF 1992

At the time, the collapse of the U.S. President onto the top of his head after tumbling up at a state banquet in Tokyo

On Jan. 6 (above) was derailed by George Bush's disaster as "a touch of the flu." But Bush's hiccup spell, near the end of a 10-day New Year tour of Australia and Asia to promote U.S. exports and create recession-fighting jobs, was an embarrassing start to a 1992 that only got worse for him. In the Nov. 3 election, the 66-year-old Republican's bid for a second term collapsed under the hopes raised by 46-year-old Democrat Bill Clinton.



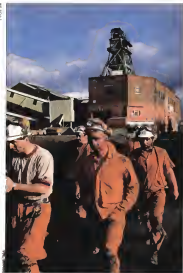
The Clinton victory, celebrated with his wife, Hillary, and a huge crowd at the Old State House in Little Rock, where the triumphant Democrat served as the governor of Arkansas, emerged from a rare three-way contest. With 43 per cent of the popular vote, Clinton beat Bush, with 36 per cent of the vote, and the populist independent, Ross Perot (above), who won 19 per cent as a promise of less government. Clinton, who takes over the White House on Jan. 20 with the new vice-president, Al Gore, promised action to push the United States out of the recession that has holdled the world's biggest and richest economy for almost three years.



IMAGES OF 1992

Racial and religious hostilities set neighbor against neighbor in many parts of the world. Five days of riots, looting and arson in Los Angeles (above), at a cost of 55 lives, followed the acquittal

on April 29 of white policemen who had been believed beating a black motorist. Sympathy riots broke out in other cities, including Toronto. Old rivalries burst into warfare in broken Yugoslavia and the former Soviet Union, where factional fighting left ruin in Georgia (right) and other regions. Violence erupted throughout the Indian subcontinent (opposite, lower right), in Islamabad, taking hundreds of lives, after Hindu fanatics read a Moslem mosque in Ajalothya, north India, on Dec. 6. The depressed economy evoked another kind of violence around the world. In Britain, the closure of coal mines (opposite, upper right) threw thousands of men out of work.





IMAGES OF 1992

Canada's Armed Forces, its ranks thinned by federal austerity, assumed new on-duty roles between warring armies in hot spots of the former Yugoslav federation, including Croatia and, during the summer, in the

rebuilt Somali capital of Mogadishu (top right). There, 700 Canadians and an equal number of troops from other countries under Canadian Maj.-Gen. Lewis MacKenzie, opened the airport to an influx of food and medical supplies, then distributed the aid while fighting raged around them. Late in the year, Canadian ground and naval forces joined an international aid protection mission in Somalia, where warlords of rival clans diverted food intended for fellow citizens sidestep by famine (above). At the end of August, disaster was sudden, but no less devastating, struck Florida (right) and Louisiana with killing force in the form of Hurricane Andrew, which then carried storms as far north as Ontario and Quebec.



Even before the breakup of the Soviet Union on Christmas Day, 1991, and the formation of a loose confederacy of 11 of its 15 republics as the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Caucasian state of Armenia was already torn by separatist movements, violence between rival ethnic groups and economic chaos—a pattern that now also infects most of what used to be Soviet regions. In clashing territorial claims, Armenian forces battled Azeri minority militia in the Nagorno-Karabakh mountains, forcing Azeri civilians to flee their homes (left) to escape the mayhem.



THE YEAR IN SPORTS

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

The games of summer and the competitive escapes of winter provided plenty of cheer

IMAGES OF 1992

Playing games, the difference between the glory that may lift an entire population and the gloom that follows defeat may be measured in a tiny gap of space or in time as quick as an instinct. A baseball whacked by Dave Winfield inside the third-base foul line in Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium

during the eleventh inning in Game 6 of the World Series ended the reach of Terry Lott, the hit scored base runners Darryl Strawberry and Roberto Alomar to make it Toronto Blue Jays 4, Atlanta Braves 3. Barely 50 minutes into Sunday, Oct. 25, with the score at 4-3 in the bottom of the eleventh and Atlanta pinch-runner John Smoltz leaning towards home from third base with two out, a beseated tipped by Otis Nixon crowded within scrambling reach of relief pitcher Mike Timlin who tossed it to Joe Carter, a modest play that won the World Series. Carter went down under a pile of Blue Jays. Cerebral went away. Also in the fall, the difference that forced the monarch of hockey off the throne for at least six months, as Wayne Gretzky announced in company with his wife, Janet, at the outset of the season (above), is a bulging disc of gravel the size of a nickel in the middle of his backbone.



Gretzky's hair apparent, Mario Lemelin, has already touched the crown as the leader of the Pittsburgh Penguins, who won the Stanley Cup. And Mark Muryoy touched gold by holding the world's best in the 100m hurdle race at Barcelona, one of a star burst of Olympic triumphs by Canadians in 1992.



IMAGES OF 1992

The Olympics produced a Canadian harvest of medals from 25 events, including eight golds, the best show for Canada in a boycott-free Olympiad. Silver was won in Albertville, France, by the hockey team and Canada's first hockey medal in 24 years. Swimmer Mark Tewksbury (below), with a backstroke gold and a relay bronze, is among eight Canadians with two medals apiece. The rowing team won gold in the women's eight-oar final (top right) and the men's counterpart. Six women in the eight-oar crew also won the pairs and four-oar events, while Stacey Laumann (right) managed bronze despite a broken leg.



Karin Lee-Gertsen (below) blazed the trail in Canada's star-studded Olympic year when, on Feb. 15 in the French Alps, she skied to victory in the women's downhill event, the first ever for a Canadian. And in an all-female gold-medal show for Canada at the Albertville games, she was followed by skating neerer Sylvie Daigle, Nathalie Lambert, Angèle Guimond and Annie Hervault, who won the 3,000-m short-track relay. Short-track skating also produced a Canadian double-medal winner, when Frédéric Deschamps won silver in both the 1,000-m event and as a member of the four-man relay over 5,000 metres. For the 12 Canadians who, among them, carried off 62 medals from Albertville and Barcelona, their prize has a special glitter after decades when political boycotts kept top Olympic athletes at home. In 1992, all the world turned out to play.



PEOPLE & PATTERNS

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

All in all, the royalty of show business, of sport, of Britain (and Canada) made 1992 a salacious year



IMAGES OF 1992

Sex—extramarital, extracurricular, simply extraordinary and even extraordinary—dominated the year's celebrities, and a tortoise pulled off a blunder on the year Ball. From Diana to Madonna, Fergie to Woody, and Murphy Brown to Megalyn Johnson, the joys and pitfalls of sex, adulterous or inbred, became a yearlong theme that evoked the ancient throne of

England and the storied careers of American horses. Through the seasons of gossip about the Royal Family, what scandalized some of the subjects of Queen Elizabeth II, if only in the gossip line at London's tabloid headlines, were the revelations about extramarital liaisons surrounding the breakdown in the marriage of the Queen's children—first, Andrew's separation from Sarah in March; then Anne, divorced in April, remarried in December, finally, the official separation of Charles and Diana in time to ruin a royal Christmas already made gloomy by a fire in Windsor Castle. The breakup opened new fields for romantic speculation: can the separated ones find true love at last, as Anne did?



With Charles now a doubtful heir to the throne, making his son, 10-year-old William, the more likely successor to Elizabeth, some Britons have produced another wave of speculation. That the Queen's youngest son, Prince Edward, who quit the Royal Marines after a short stint to pursue theatrical interests, could possibly wind up as ruler in fact, if only for a limited time, he could do so, those calculations conclude, by serving as regent for an underage William if the throne became empty before William reached his majority. Meanwhile, for the Queen's subjects in Canada, her family's troubles raised the prospect that there will be fewer official visits from the younger royals, who had been frequent flyers to Canada in recent years.



IMAGES OF 1992

Some of the year's celebrities gained prominence for reasons other than sex. The space mission of Canadian Roberta Bondar (right) aboard the U.S. shuttle *Discovery* involved research into the effects of weightlessness (although that included a study of the impact on the eggs and sperm of the frog). But real-life sex played a role in the decision of basketball superstar Magic Johnson to quit the game after testing positive for the AIDS-related virus. And filmmaker Woody Allen publicly proclaimed his love for Soon-ii (below, with Allen), adopted daughter of his mate, Mia Farrow.



Nightclub entertainer Gander Flowers (above) put a crimp in the campaign of U.S. president-elect Bill Clinton during his campaign for the Democratic Party nomination. But unlike many other politicians whose careers have been ruined by charges of extramarital dalliance, Clinton managed to brush off the claim that they had been lovers in the past. Actress Candice Bergen (below, right) was dropped into a split with television's Vice President Dan Quayle, who complained that her popular TV character Murphy Brown had set a bad example by choosing to have a (fictional) baby out of wedlock. "Having babies irresponsibly is, simply, wrong," declared Quayle. The resulting debate over American reproductive morals took place during a series of events marking the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's "discovery" of America, including a voyage from Spain in reproductions of his ships. (Celebrations were ruffled by native American objections to the notion that a European "discovered" them and their land.) Hockey star Eric Lindros, 18, in his first rookie year with the Philadelphia Flyers, gained unwanted notoriety in a case that seemed to involve a battle of the sexes. He was handcuffed, fingerprinted and charged with assault after a young woman complained that she took an elbow and a spitful of beer in the face, in a bar near Lindros's junior-hockey base, Ottawa, Ont. The year's last word on sex belongs to Madonna, the bare-all singer who published a book replete with photographs of kinky encounters, an instant best-seller simply entitled *Sex*.



1992: Easier to laugh than cry

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

I was one of those years most of us want to forget: no political and economic problems either resisted or perished as ever, grew worse or moved beyond any reasonable hope of solution. In the past 12 months, some deaths and especially suicides became worthy of commemoration in the nation's annual year-end awards.

We'll Soon Fix That Award—To Roman Farnag Minister Nirm Sphar who, during a 10 speech promoting the use of force to deliver emergency supplies, cynically explained, "The people must be able to receive aid."

Truth in Advertising Award—To Wayne McLaren, a Hollywood star performer who became the rugged wilderness man. Just before he died of his cancer, McLaren told the world, "Tabacco will kill you, and I'm the living proof of it."

SOB Upper Lip Award (Part 2)—To John Bradshaw and Joe D'Arby who had just been crowned a busy London comedian team while stated comedians watched without comment or complaint.

SOB Upper Lip Award (Part 3)—When John and Joe completed their last smoking they lit the traditional post-coital cigarette. That was too much for the team crowd. John and Joe were fired \$80—the lighting cigarettes in a non-smoking carriage.

The Don't Shoot Our Spies Tax 'Em Award—To Charlie Miron, the former Parti Québécois cabinet minister who betrayed his cause by reporting on his colleagues' activities to the RCMP—and got paid for it. Governments in Quebec City and Ottawa immediately moved against the traitor by firing the bribe-wielder but could not react effectively. And so heeding.

Try the "Beer Barrel Polka" Award—To the frustrated husband who wrote *Am Land*.

The only universal emotion was to pray that 1993 would be better. But even lousy vintages have their kicks.

ers on his 38th wedding anniversary that he could tell his wife something that had been bothering him all these years. As they were supergluing their honeymoon bags at a nice little resort, Louise opened a large suitcase and took out an acetone. She played a roaring chorus of "Lullaby of Spain" and had been playing the same melody just before having sex over wine—and he hated it. The couple's only friends were Roseanne and Murray who dropped in occasionally to accompany Louise in her "Lullaby of Spain" rendition. Murray spent most of the evening—scrapping his hands on his head while opening and closing his mouth—as Roseanne clanked two spoons together and hummed the melody. Louise suggested that the patient husband buy Louise a dozen acetone lessons for her next birthday. She had no advice about Murray and Roseanne.

The George Bush Sexuality Award—While visiting a hard-core drug addict recovery centre in New Jersey, the U.S. President asked one of the patients: "Did you come here and see. The book with it, I don't need this damned drug?" Did you go through a withdrawal?

The Dine, We Hardly Know You Award—A commemorative of the former U.S. vice-president's more famous public.

"But how will the people remember?" Reaction when he was informed the United States was about to impose an air embargo against Iraq.

"Republicans understand the knowledge between mother and child."

"Our party has been accused of looking the public by calling his accounts 'crusade insurance.' Not so. No one was fooled."

"I believe we are on an irreversible trend towards more freedom and democracy—but that could change."

"People are not homeless if they're sleeping on the streets of their own home towns."

"The global importance of the Middle East is that it keeps the Far East and the Near East from attacking on each other."

"If we don't succeed, then we run the risk of failure."

"The best thing about rain forests is that they never suffer from any drought."

"The suit a man who is living with his head between his legs." (Referring to deposed presidential aide John Sununu.)

"It isn't pollution that's harming our environment. It's the impurities in our air and water that are doing it."

The New We Can Compete With Those Guys Award—To the personal manager at Tokyo's Nippon Hotel who, when that office staff was working too hard, voluntarily staying at their desks after hours. He celebrated his effort by cutting off head-office electricity at 10 p.m. The Japanese average a 2,000-hour work year, the highest in the industrial world. The year also saw the first official case of an executive (Jacobs at Mitsui & Co.) being medically judged to have died from overwork.

The Standing on Guard For Those Award—To the Ottawa politician who, on June 20, 1992, approved welcome benefits for members of Canada's Merchant Marine who served during the Second World War. The measure, which took an incredible 47 years to get through the federal bureaucracy, will help only the 4,500 of the 12,000 leave-seeping volunteers who are still alive.

The Stagnant Quota of the Year Award—To Employment Minister Bernard Valcourt, who boasted that unemployed Canadians would be given to take up in 15 years. "I say, 'Listen, buddy, Canada is living beyond its means,'" he explained. "Don't you think we as a people should pay our own way? And you know let's proud, he says, 'Yes, I should pay my own way.'"

Quota of the Year Award—To Mr. Gen Leves-MacKenzie, head of Canada's Topical policekeepers, who told a hard-core drug addict during the referendum debate: "If I could have one wish, it would be to dump the entire population of Canada at Seneca for about an hour. Perhaps then they'd realize Canada is the best damn country in the world."

What are Canadians most concerned about now?

What are we hoping for?

What do we fear?

How do we feel now about sex, the economy, the future, each other . . . ?

Find out what is really uppermost in the minds and hearts of Canadians, through the Maclean's/CTV Poll conducted by Decima Research, the most extensive look at Canadian opinions that is widely available to the general public.

Maclean's
CANADA'S MOST INFLUENTIAL NEWS MAGAZINE



The Maclean's/CTV Poll conducted by Decima Research. On the CTV News on December 28 and 29 and in the January 4 issue of Maclean's, available December 28.

An eye-opening way to start the new year!

THE YEAR FOR KIDS



Faced with a bewildering mix of both the good and the bad, teens nurtured their friendships

Grange rock and hip hop, Beverly Hills 90210 and luggsy jeans. Worners, and lots of them: about AIDS and teenage pregnancy, the future of the non-former, Canada's economic future. These were only some of the elements in the vast and often bewildering world of Canadian teenagers in 1992. Kids faced a heady mix of the very good and the very bad at times, it seemed, every fresh trend, fashion or band was matched by the emergence of some new worry or fear. Some teens muted their doubts with the assurance of *Salvino*, whether the scruffy-limbed and teen years of the grunge rock scene or the aggressive athletes wear favored by rap artists. Others felt behind lunar. When asked what worried him the most in the world, one *Salvino* teenager replied, "Belgium—because if it's true I better class up my act." But beneath such lappety-lapped, deep-rooted concerns that, in many ways, reflected those of older Canadians. "What worries me the most is the economy," said one 12-year-old student at Quilchena

Elementary School in Vancouver. "If I am going to stay drinking I can't get my lawns/Sail I feel I'm taking." here all my life, I better get a job—and that is hard in Canada."

Canada's troubled economy was only one of many things that made 1992 a trying, even scary year for teenagers. Not *Single White Female*—a thriller about a young woman who advertises for a roommate and ends up with a of 12 and 17 at those schools across Canada. Their responses showed that the threat to national unity, the worldwide environmental crisis, famine in Somalia and on the busy problems confronting kids, among them the civil war in the former Yugoslavia—all left their mark on youthful peoples. Like previous generations, kids continue to grapple with the specter of war—although the war became increasingly enveloped by the threat of AIDS. And, also like previous generations, they sought solace in their music: that that music had jagged overtones. From the tough-talking lyrics of rap artists to the back

to backer about the darker side of group membership. But for many such as a message as a reflection of a confused and troubled world. As *Salvino* said, another Seattle band, using a reworked one Grade 11 student at Haldimand, Noid, Goody Gernert, *Chickadee*: "I'm feeling that I'm scared! Even though I'm president of Gowerston Research Inc., a Toronto-based youth market-

research company. "I'm scared! Even though I'm president of Gowerston Research Inc., a Toronto-based youth market-

research company. "I'm scared! Even though I'm president of Gowerston Research Inc., a Toronto-based youth market-

Students in Halifax with different tastes and a lot of worries in a year that was trying and scary for teens

research company. "I'm scared! Even though I'm president of Gowerston Research Inc., a Toronto-based youth market-

THE THINGS THAT MATTER

Most teens are intensely worried about the future of Canada between the ages of 12 and 17 and about their lives, children and careers. The rankings indicate that Canadian teenagers have a wide range of issues—and worries.

FAVORITE MOVIE ACTOR:

1. Kevin Costner
2. Arnold Schwarzenegger
3. Jean-Claude Van Damme

Runners-up:

- Jessie Vessell
- Tony Danza
- James Dean
- Robert De Niro
- Mel Gibson
- Keanu Reeves
- Jodie Foster
- William B. Davis
- Robin Williams

Top five overall concerns:

1. War and suffering
2. The environment
3. Death
4. AIDS
5. Racism

Most checked items of clothing:

1. Jeans
2. Athletic wear
3. Dr. Martens shoes

Top five Canadian concerns:

1. The economy
2. National unity
3. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney
4. The environment
5. Violence

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NANCY WOOD and PIETER KOPPELLEN

WHAT WAS HOT IN '92



NIRVANA: JEFFREY MAYER

MUSIC

Nirvana, Red Hot Chili Peppers, Nine Inch Nails, Alice in Chains, Boyz n Men, Rod's Atomic Duet. The names can strike fear into even those parents raised during the turbulent 1980s. But the hot bands of 1992 represented an eclectic range of music, for kids with tastes that were equally eclectic—and discriminating. Stud one Grade? student in Vancouver. "I hate all music with voices that sound stupid and senseless."



BOYZ N MEN: RED HOT CHILI PEPPERS (above) her bands with an eclectic range of music

CONCERNS

Ten years ago the threat of a nuclear holocaust kept kids awake at night. But in 1992, there were a host of other things to worry about—the environment, racism, war, AIDS, street violence, world famine. Threats to Canadian unity and the country's grim economic outlook also weighed heavily on the minds of Canadian kids. And some teenagers listed the Prime Minister among their top concerns. Said one 16-year-old Grade 11 student in Halifax: "What worries me the most is Brian Mulroney becoming prime minister again."

SPEAKING THEIR MINDS

"I LOVE"

"Arnold Schwarzenegger, because it's a challenge to spell his last name in a hurry."

"Playing music, because it's my way of speaking my mind."

"Am class—you can have fun and talk as much as you want."

"Metallica, because the band takes me to another place away from my parents."

"Archaeology class, because you can dig in the dirt and do things out of the ordinary."

"Madonna—the shows how she's feeling and is not afraid of the consequences."

"Tournament fishing, because I do well at it."

"Roger Rabbit, because he kept everyone happy even when he was down."

"It's—the songs make you, comfort you and excite you."

"My Doc Martens."

"James Dean, because he fascinates me."

"Kasandra Ryder, because she is a cool female with a great attitude."

"Reading—it takes me away from the problems surrounding me."

"My lower shorts."

"The Beatles—I don't know why."

"I HATE"

"Dress pants, because my pants get hot on them."

"Prime Minister Brian Mulroney—he's screwing Canada big-time."

"Rita MacNeil."

"Shirts, because I can't sit with my legs open."

"Our national debt—we will soon not be able to fund government programs."

"Any rap music—it's torture."

"Christmas cards, especially if they're done polka style."

"Math—I get just stressed when I can't understand."

"Conflicts—getting up in the morning and having to deal with petty problems."

"Candies—really tacky."

"Eggs, because I am not doing so well and they will determine my entrance into university."

"Oreos."

"Shirts—I can't handle situations."

"Fish dresses, because they remind me of small, cute little girls that annoy me."

"Death, because most of the time it happens in such horrible ways."

Comments from students in the Grade 11 anniversary class at Halifax West High School

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YEAR
FOR
KIDS



TELEVISION

The survival of high-school life for a group of improbably good-looking California teenagers made Fox TV's *Beauty 101* 50210 one of the most popular shows among young Canadians in 1992. *Malrose Place*, a spin-off from the weekly one-hour series, was developed for older viewers, but it has also attracted a teenage audience. Situation comedies lost popularity over the past year, with one notable exception: the highly autobiographical *Seinfeld*, set in New York City and featuring comedian Jerry Seinfeld and his friends. CBC TV's comedy show *The Kids in the Hall* also attracted teenage viewers with its ethnic-satirical skits.

Seinfeld, Beverly Hills 50210 (above)



TRENDS

Pervasive youth-led skateboards, in-line roller skates and mountain bikes. But 1992 offered few such hot-ticket items for teens. Instead, young Canadians increasingly turned to group-oriented sports like basketball, even billiards. Experts say that the trend may be a reflection of teenagers' increasing reliance on group friendships—and that it transcends gender barriers. With role models such as goalie Mason Hefman, the first woman to play in a National Hockey League game, girls

FASHION STATEMENT

The least favorite clothing among Grade 7 students at Quilchena Elementary School in Vancouver:

- "Really shabby, torn-up jeans that don't fit—they look bad and keep falling down."
- "Any clothing that is really tight and leaves marks on your skin, or is red, orange or yellow, or has a stupid message on it."
- "Knobby clothes and fluorescent colors."
- "Dresses—they bug me."
- "Things that have hearts or lolly bears—they look like what a baby would wear."
- "Sweet pants—they look daggie and are too hot."

FASHION

For teenagers, finding that perfect balance between trendiness and individual style can be as difficult as walking the tightrope. In 1992, Canadian teens favored loose-fitting, wide-legged jeans, often worn low on the hips; leather jackets; vests in almost any fabric or color; black, green or red dactyls; Dr. Martens boots and shoes; and baseball caps, especially those marked with an X to coincide with Spike Lee's film *Malrose X*. On the cutting edge: the "grunge" style. Featuring battered jeans, long-sleeved shirts, armless plaid or denim jackets, skull-bagging hats and work boots, the style extends to personal hygiene: flat, greasy hair falling close to the face. But Barbara Secco, a Toronto contributing editor to New York's *TM* magazine (previously called *Young Miss*), notes that even these kids do wish "to be ever so hip and cool and leave most of it at their home—same effect."



are becoming more adventurous. "Participation is better than viewing," said Goody Gerner, president of Generation Research Inc., a Toronto-based youth-marketing research firm, "and girls are taking part in greater numbers than they have in the past." As for material possessions, teenagers have apparently left the bike of the recession and lowered their expectations. Said Gerner: "They are realistic. If they can't afford expensive items, they start wanting less expensive ones." One indication of that: the appeal of the cassette single, which features only one hit song but costs for about \$2.50, compared with about \$9 for a full-length tape.

MOVIES

For sheer influence on popular culture, *Wayne's World*, featuring Toronto's Michael Myers and fellow *Saturday Night Live* star Dana Carvey, was a leader among Canadian teenagers. The feature-film version of the popular SNL skit, which hit the big screen in January, 1992, and had its video release in

August, 1992, added several words and phrases to the teenage lexicon: "NOT" as a disclaimer at the end of a sentence, the gleeful "schwing" and the skeptical "yeah—and man-keeps will fly out of my butt." Older teens expressed a preference for *Twins* and suspense thrillers such as *Single White Female*, while younger moviegoers flocked to see the less frightening *Beetlejuice*, featuring a matinee St. Bernard, and Walt Disney's 1991 *Beauty and the Beast*, which remained in theatres during part of 1992 and went on to become a best-seller with its November video release. Among the hottest movies at year's end: *Howe Alone 2*.

Scene from *Beetlejuice* film that ranged from thriller to comedy.



WORD PLAY

Some of the favorite words used in 1992 by Grade 11 media class students at West Carleton Secondary School in Deseronto, Ont., near Ottawa.

Nocturnal Things (Stephen King)
The Mists of Avalon (Marion Zimmer Bradley)
The Last of John Lennon (Albert Goldman)
Redology (Hart Mark Twain)
For Money (Gambler Jay Zelding)
Sonnet of the Empire (Raymond E. Peat)
Animal Farm (George Orwell)
The Soloway Farm (Solomon Rushdie)
The Mast (Dean R. Koontz)

Among the West Carleton students' favorite words:

"Altebras."
"Chop!—don't ask me why, it just is."
"Redundant."
"Butthead."
"Puppy snobs."
"Dad."
"I really like to say 'he' to people so I guess that's my favorite word."
"So be it."

OFF THE CHARTS

When Maclean's asked students which one morning they would choose if they had to be locked in a room for a month, the responses ranged from *Harry Carmichael Jr.*, *Andrew Lloyd Webber* and *The Beatles* to rap artists *Public Enemy* and *hard rock, old and new*. *Led Zeppelin* and *Metallica*. Many were equally specific about the recordings they would least like to listen to. Among the responses:

NOT

- "Al Cheney's Fiddle Party."
- "The Chipmunks—very annoying."
- "Billie Holiday—I would jump out of my window and crash to the cold, hard ground below."
- "Nirvana, because it is total head-banger stuff and it makes no sense."
- "Bachman, Mozart—I hate slow music like Mozart even though he has some fast music."
- "New Kids on the Block—I would probably break the tape in five minutes."
- "Any rap artist—it would be torture and I would go insane."



SCHOOL

Some things never change. For teens in 1992, school remained at the forefront of their personal worries. In the *Maclean's* national survey, mathematics headed the list of least popular subjects. "It's so bloody boring," complained one Grade 11 student. "It's all procedure," said another. Many students clearly found school stressful—and not just because of parents' potential reactions to bad marks. "Exams worry me the most," said one 18-year-old Halifax student, "because I am not doing so well and they will determine my entrance into university."

To our readers
**Peace On
Earth,
Good News
To All.**



Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Vote for the love of chaos

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

The poor Canadian voter, shut out of the action for going on five years now, is due for a shock in 1993. There is the frustration with government, and the eagerness to do something about it. There is the lustful glow about the prospects of punishing Brian Mulroney at the ballot box. The voters can't wait.

We are here to discuss the voter. Nothing but remorse and confusion awaits at the coming year after the election. There will be screams of rage and snuffed sobs from the electorate. They can't go on to be happy.

Allan Gregg does not tell a lie. The guy with the wonderful voice and the goofy clothes does the sophisticated pining for Brian's boys. His Decade Research has told the Prime Minister of the land that their progenies should take the Tories could stay in power, as a minority government, with as little as 26 per cent of the vote in the 1993 election.

Allan Gregg does not speak. His computer is not allowed to lie. Because there will be five parties on the ballot—with Mel Hartig's abominable National Party as a slanted card—there are more permutations and combinations than a ninth class. An Italian-like parliament, an Israeli-like media, will emerge like some fire-begged dog.

The loons behind Gregg's figuring has been talking for some time. Lucien Boardman is talking about his Bloc Québécois taking 65 seats in that province, which is entirely possible. But as a long parliament, the only party to be elected possibly support would be one led by a prime minister from Quebec. That would be Martin Deschamps.

Protest! Manning and his Reform disciples are further right than the Tories. The only party they could support are the Conservatives. On the other side of the political spectrum, the only people the voter could support are the Liberals. In a coalition situation, the only group the Liberals could support are the NDP.

It's simple arithmetic—three against two with the prospects of all parties getting around 50 or so seats each. (Just Mel Hartig with his



party taking the balance of power? The country at his feet? What a wonderful no, intended for a referendum, who says chaos.)

The confusion that awaits the satiated voter is quite apparent in the telephone banks and computer printouts done by Decade Research. You don't even need Allan Gregg to tell you that Jean Chrétien, with his winning matches with the language, is not setting the heather afire. Nor that Audrey McLaughlin is not exciting even loyal home-decorators.

Nobody is excited about anybody, with the exception of Boardman in Quebec and Poirier in Alberta. The polls even indicate—barriers—that the number of Canadian voters who absolutely adore Mulroney has been cut in half.

So what we're going to see in our next Parliament is something resembling the banner on the sidewalks of Cairo. Manning will be transfiguring, rather like a quaking bee, a

Triple-E Senate as the expense of his support to keep the Mulroney minority government afloat until the Tories will promote him that under equal opportunity such that voters must own a plow and have grown turps in his back yard.

The Rochards will demand that they have their own separate Parliament. During those and those will come, stacking it with maple syrup and stuffed dolls in the image of Real Live Lingo. In return, they will give him their support for the proposed legislation allowing deposed prime ministers safe departure from the country in case of a coup.

On the other side of the House of Commons—Mel Hartig appearing rapidly on Prime Time Live, Don Wallis giving him advice on his hairstyle—Christina and Audrey will be appearing to give each other mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, so often as they see whispering tactics to each other. Brent Robinson and Lloyd Axworthy will be spotted having future strategy sessions in Hall restaurants late at night, while Jan Mulcair and Shelly Gorn go riding motorcycles in the Gatineau hills to demonstrate party solidarity. Don't look wonderful as a leader.

Canada will grow accustomed to regular fire-fights on the evening news, the violence during Question Period cutting into the ratings for Mel Hartig as Canada's Most Mysterious Man, appearing, broadcast, on Newsweek, telling the nation how he was outbored by a hairy maniac from Red Deer who in Manning's second constituency crisis.

The Globe and Mail will keep a running count of the knockdowns and a regular feature of the paper will be a box score, updated each week, of how many right hands, how many upstarts, how many head butts have been dealt by how many parties. And that doesn't even include Ken Campbell, who will be recruited by World Wrestling Federation and given Saturday afternoon exposure.

Canada is first in danger at what their 1993 vote-getting would, will eventually go with people at the endgame that our politicians can make the demands of Japan's Diet, of Israel's Knesset, or listen to the groan and take in the teeth.

Back President will be caught in an eternal Eric Lindros offered a cabinet post. It will be extremely entertaining and voters will recall as wilderness how they ever put up with prime but dull follows the Mike Pearson and Bob Stanfield. Eugene Wives will be regarded as a dodo and John Crosbie as a boring snail. It is going to be fun. That's all.

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